

A
NEW TREATISE
OF
ARCHITECTURE,
ACCORDING TO
VITRUVIUS.

Wherein is Discourfed of the five Orders of Columns, *viz*,
The TUSCAN, DORICK, IONICK, CORINTHIAN, and
COMPOSITE.

Divided into feven Chapters,

VVhich declare their different Proportions, Meafures, and proper Names,
according to the Practice of the Antient *Architects*, both *Greeks* and
Romans; as alfo of all their parts General and Particular: ne-
ceffary in the building of Temples, Churches, Palaces,
Castles, Fortreffes, and all other Buildings,
with their Dependants:

As Gates, Arches-Tryumphant, Fountains, Sepulchres, Chimneys, Crofsbard-Win-
dows, Portals, Plat-forms, and other Ornaments; ferving as well for the beau-
tifying of Buildings in Cities, as for neceffary Fortifications of them.

Designed by JULIAN MAUCLERC, Lord of *Lignerou Mauclerc, Broffandiere and Remanguit*.

Whereunto are added the feveral Meafures and Proportions of the famous Architects,
Scamozzi, Palladio, and Vignola: With fome Rules of Perspective,

The whole reprefented in fifty large Prints, enriched with the rareft Ornaments of
Antiquity, and Capitals of extraordinary greatnefs, with their Architraves,
Frieſes, and Corniſhes proportionable,

A work neceffary for Architects, Painters, Carvers, Engineers, Gold-fmiths, Maſons,
Carpenters, Brick-layers, Joiners; in general, for all that are concerned in the
famous Art of BUILDING.

Set forth in Englifh by Robert Pricke.

Licensed, May 27, 1669, ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

L O N D O N,
Printed by J. Darby, and are to be fold by Robert Pricke, at his Shop in White-Crofs-Street,
near Cripple-gate: Where likewiſe you may have choice of other Books and Prints, as
Maps, Copy-Books, Chimney-pieces, Ceiling-pieces, &c. 1669.

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To the Reader

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I have composed a brief Preface to the end of the Fourth Chapter of this Book, which directly to the forefaid Later Plate, whereunto the Figures are also described on the side of each Column, with a Scale of the models and parts which the Figures are intended to measure, into, that I might have more distinctly all that depends thereon: for I know well, that when there is need of turning over a leaf to seek the information that is intended by some Figure or Letter-signification, one may be troubled, that they can hardly find that which he had before their eyes: This also hath caused me to have the proportion of the Columns of this Book printed in one leaf, in a small size, that nothing therein might be cut off, and that Liberty might be taken altogether the whole Column in its proportion. And so much for that which concerns the Augmentations of this Book.

But not to deprive them of the Glory to whom it is due, we are to know that Monsieur de Maulcure hath followed the great Vitruvius; and that all which he hath written thereof, and brought into design, is nothing but a faithful demonstration of that which this chiefest of Architects hath discoursed thereon: He hath bent himself wholly to illustrate his Precepts: He hath kept, throughout all, the justness of his Rules; and, neither diminishing nor adding any thing to his Instruction, he hath used them as the most solid Foundation he could build his Enterprise upon.



A

A New Treatise of the
TUSCAN ORDER.

CHAPTER. I.



HEBETH Columns, which is the *Tafkyn*, is like unto a grofs man, strong and well set, therefore it is call'd the *Ruifick* Work. The height of this Column, with the Pedestal, Architrave, Entablature, and Cornish, is divided into nine parts; whereof two shall be for the Pedestal: Thefe two parts divided into fix, one for the Bais, the other for the Cornish. The four parts remaining, are to be drawn into the square, and are to be divided by three, so that the diagonal lines within this figure, let a Circle be made, and within that Circle let another square likewise be made: and within this, let a Circle be made which shall be the thickness of the body of the Column below noted A: but the outfall be the square which is in the middle, to be divided by three, so that the murthering of the body of the Column. The Projecture of the Cinnamum of the Plinth, which shall be divided into six parts: whereof one must project where the square must be, as you shall see it marked with a Crois on the right side. The Bais, on the left side, noted D, must be divided into six parts, whereof one shall be the thickness of the body of the Column, and another the said four parts divided into two, one on each side of the square, as you shall see in the figure, as may be seen in the great Pedestal following. And by this the whole Projecture shall be the seventh part of the Pedestal. The Cornish of the Pedest: I on the left side, noted E, is divided into four parts, whereof one is to be given to Cinnam, two to the Plinth, the fourth to the Afragal. The Bais of the Column noted F, is divided into six parts, whereof one shall be the thickness of the Bais, divided in two parts, whereof one shall be the Plinth, and the other the Afragal. The two are for the Thorax, and the parts remaining for the Feet: The Projecture is as much as from the outward square unto the inward figure: the Hight must project one figure beyond the Column, and the remainder must be for the Thorax. The lesser of the body of the Column noted G, is six fix parts noted I, is divided into six parts, whereof one shall be as high as half the body of the Column, and the other five parts shall be divided into three parts, whereof one shall be the Column below, and is divided into three parts, whereof one shall be the Capital, another for the Boulon: the part remaining for the Neck, the Eggs and Anchors, being divided into four parts, one part shall make the Filice, the other make the Eggs and Anchors. The Neck noted J, is divided in two parts, which is marked with two little Croffes, the one is the breadth of the Afragals: this Afragal is the fourth part of the Column, and the other three parts shall be the part of the thickness of the body of the Column below, shall be the Projecture of the Afragal: the Afragal must project in a square: as may be seen more plainly in the great Capital following the projecting of the body of the Column noted K: it is made after this manner. The said Column in which is the Bais of the Column and the Afragals, it shall be divided into six parts, whereof two shall remain in the square, and the other four parts shall be divided from the bottom to the top, you shall draw lines pitting through on each side: and apply the Comps to the side, and divide the Circle from one of the sides of its half Circle, unto the place where the Perpendicular line shall stand: thus shall you divide the Column into four parts, whereof one shall be the Bais, being on the Pedestal, where they divide the round of the Column into four parts, and make it with lines acrofs, as it appeareth in this Figure. Likewise you shall draw out of each part, a line proceeding upward, beginning on the ourside, and reaching unto the sixth part of the body of the Column, and to following the second and third of the lines so drawn, each in his place: let the lines of the diminishing be drawn, and reaching from acrofs unto the other, and by this the body shall have its diminishing: and to render it more equal, and pleasant to the eye, you shall divide into four parts, divide the same space into 7, 6, 5, or 8, and the body of the Column likewise shall be more divisions you make thereof, the said diminishing will be the more equal and pleasing: but I would not make it more than four: for to make the manner thereof more intelligible to those that have less skill in the Art, the which having practised in four divisions, will make the other more easy to them.

There is another manner of diminishing of Columns, which is called the *Column of three Books*, Chap. 2, which is made after this manner: I. is, That each of those Columns which shall be drawn, ought to be divided into six parts: and of this it will suffice that the end above have five of them: Of those which shall be from fifteen to twenty foot, the greater end below shall be divided into six parts: and a half more, and the lesser end above be divided into seven parts, and an half, where you have twenty to thirty feet, let the Diameter below be divided into seven parts, and an half, where you have

The Diameter of the Column, noted A.
The diminishing of the Column, noted B.
The Projectile of the Column on the side, noted C.
The division of the Basis on the right side of the Pedestal, noted D.
The division of the Column on the right side, noted E.
The division of the Basis, which is set upon the Pedestal, noted F.
The height of the body of the Column, noted G.
The height of the Capital, noted H.
The Neck, noted I.

The manner of diminishing the Column, as it ought to be, noted K.

A New Treatise of the Tuscan Order.

Yet another
manner for
Columns of 30
feet, used 3.

The bright of
the Archææve
and division of
it, noted L.

The height of
the bridge, no-
ted M.
The Perfection
of the corniss
on the left side
noted N.

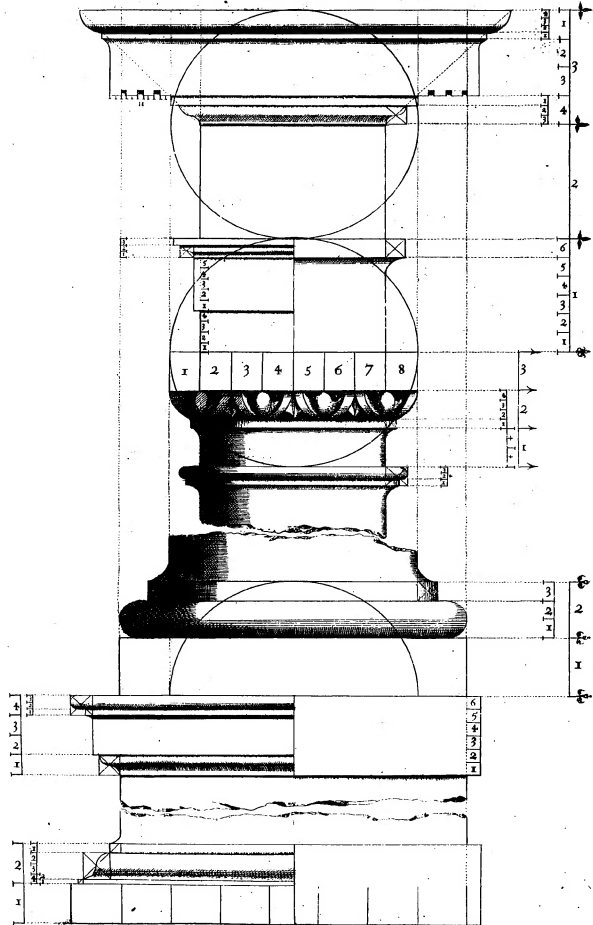
Here followeth the Antiquity of the Tuscan Column first in Order.

Here follows the *Antiquity of the Tulcan Column first in Order.*

BECAUSE the *Tulcan Column* is more groff and stronger than any of the other following, it hath been most fully ad-
 vanced by the Ancients in Porticoes, because it is more fire, as being less charged with *moisture*, and by this means less subject to
 the conquests. *Pliny the Historian* speaketh of its *Antiquity*, that *Tulcan* which was the first that did bring the *Drinks*, some Architects
 say about *Florus*, were descended from the *Greeks*, because the *Tulcan* name was derived from them, of whom, as they say, the *High Dutch*
 do write, that this Column hath its name from a certain *Greek* word, which signifies *the strength*, and *the firmness*, and *the*
Alma are defended. But it is true, that the *Tulcan* is the thickest and strongest of all, by reason of its *firmness*. It
 have let it in the first place, as it has been before, for the said *Tulcan* hath but six Diameters of its Body at the bottom
 and is more than twenty feet high. In *Loisick* says, the *Carthians* were the *Compsite* tree.

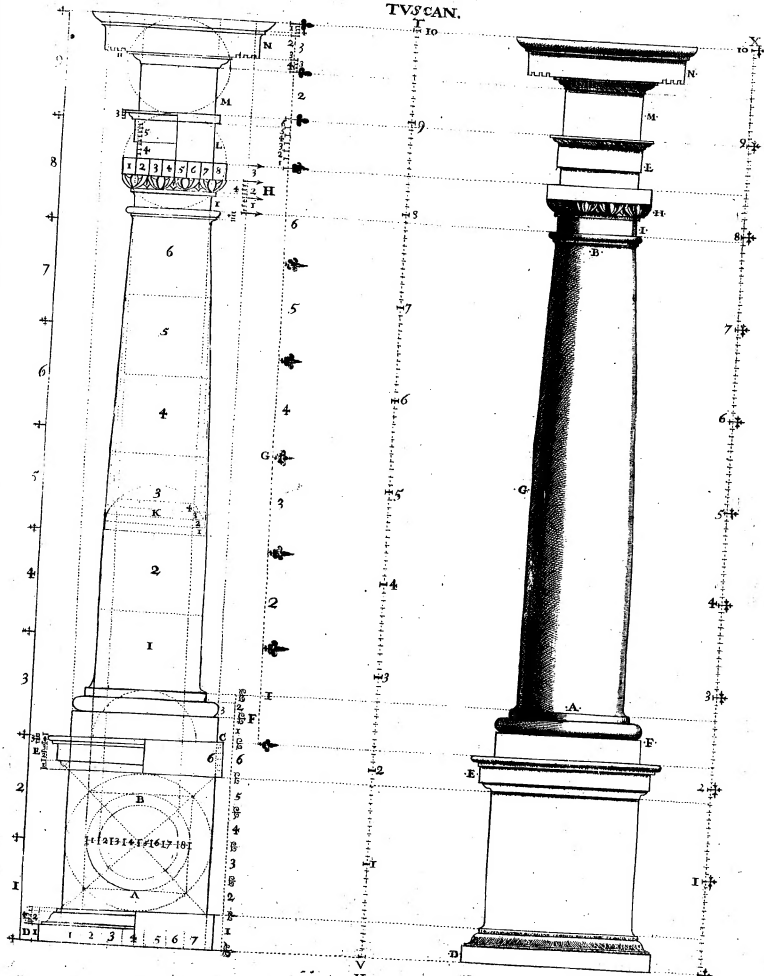
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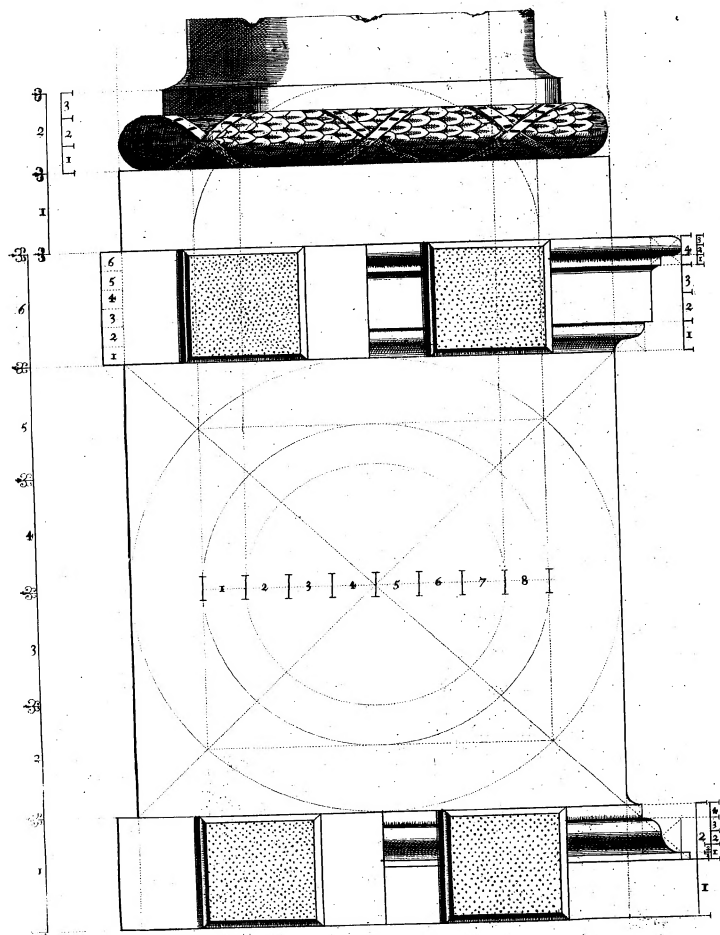
I.

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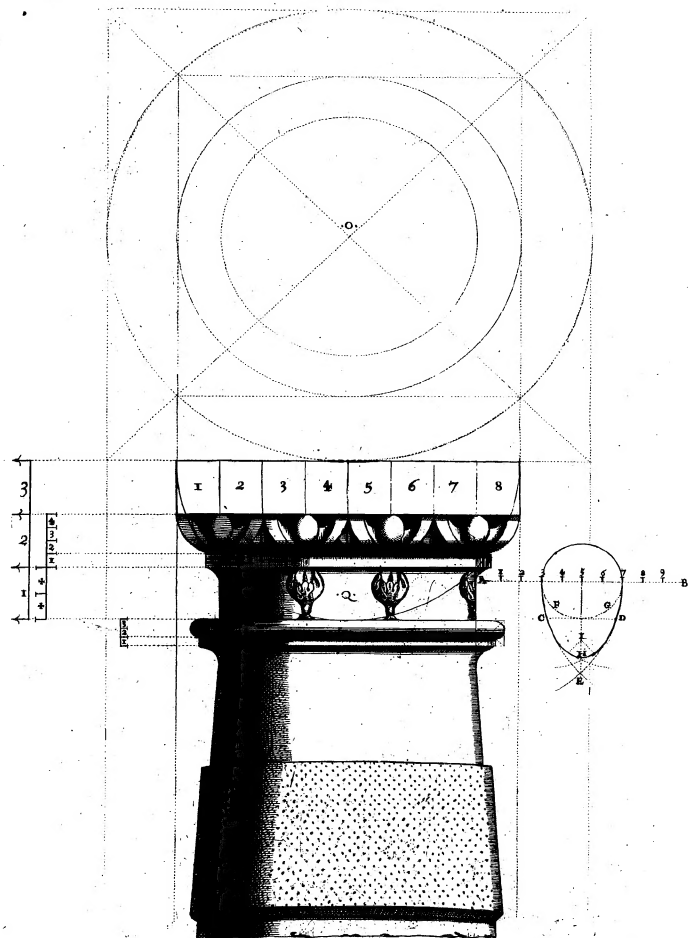
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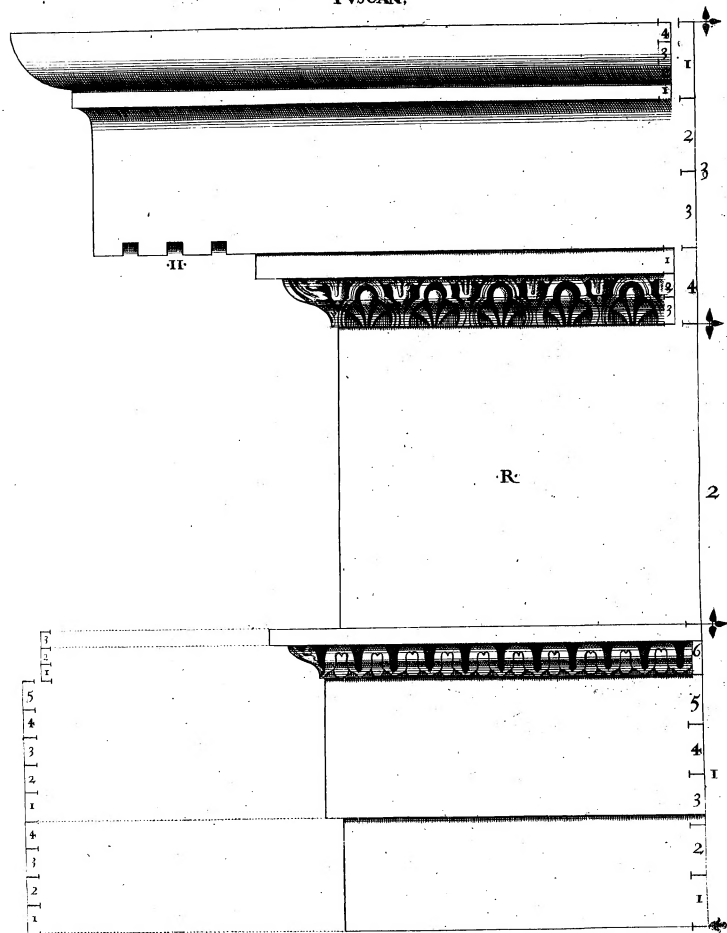
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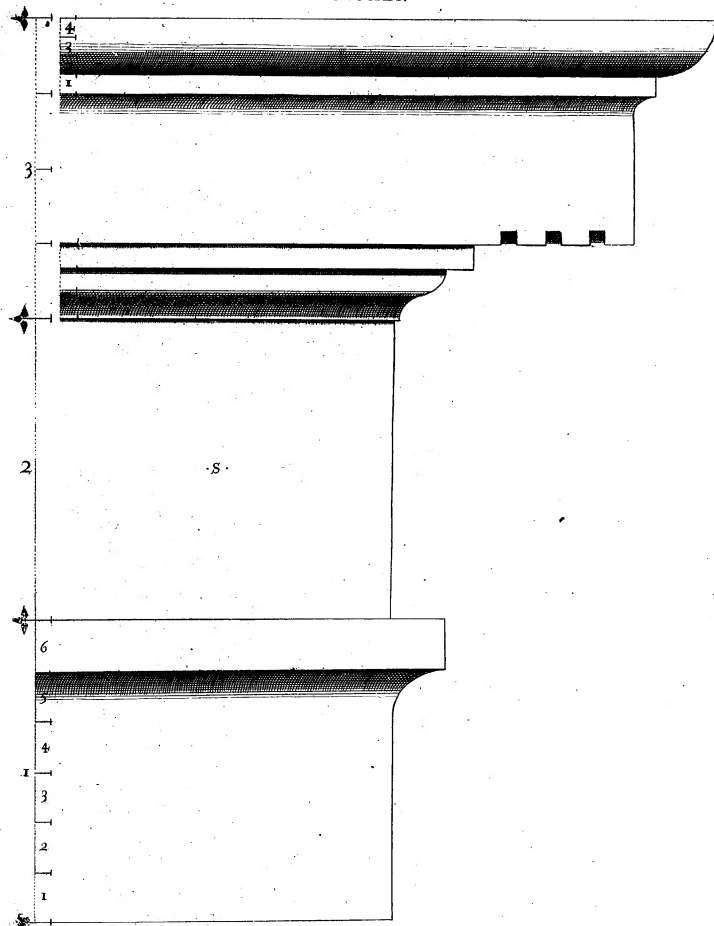
III.

TVSCAN.



V.

TVSCAN.



VI.

A New Treatise of the DORICK ORDER

CHAP. II.



THE second Column, which is the *Dorick*, is compared to a *Gyant*, because it is gross, strong, and robust: the height thereof is divided into eight parts, whereof two shall make the height of the *Pedestal*; these two divide into three others, the one for the thickness of the body of the Column below, and seven such parts shall make the height of it with its *Base* and *Capital*; and thus the Body noted A, with the *Pedestal* joyned to it, shall have in height ten parts: divide the thickness of the body into four parts, two of them being joyned thereto, do make the largeness of the *Pedestal*; and after you shall add to each side one part for the *Projection* of the *Pedestal*; and after the *Pedestal*. The height of the *Pedestal* noted B, is divided into seven parts, whereof the two outward do make the *Cornish* and *Base*; the five parts remaining shall make a square, according to the height of the *Pedestal*, *Cornish* and *Base*; the *Diagonal Line* thereof being erect, shall make the height of the *Pedestal* between the *Base* and *Cornish*. The *Base* on the right side noted C, divide into two parts, the left side noted D, which is of another fashion also, divide in two parts, whereof the one shall be the *Plinth*; the other likewise divide in two, whereof one part is for the *Thorus* below, the other is in a square: the *Projection* of the *Plinth*, shall be the sixth part of the largeness of each of the *Pedestal*. The *Cornish* of the *Pedestal*, noted E, divide into five parts, one for the *Atragal* of the two for the *Cima*, and the two other for the *Plinth*, which divide again into three. The *Cornish* of the *Pedestal* on the left hand, noted G, divide into four parts, one for the *Atragal*, two for the *Cima*, and the remainder for the *Square*. The *Base*, which is placed upon the *Pedestal*, noted H, is the half remaining divide into four, one part for the *Thorus* above, the remainder divide in two equal parts, the one shall be for the *Thorus* below, the other for the *Scotia*: After having divided this into seven parts, one shall make each *Fillet*, with the which it is inclosed. The *Fillet* of the body below, noted I, shall be made after this manner: Divide the largeness of the body of the Column into four parts, take the seventh of the half, of one fourteenth part for the largeness, and the other half for the *Projection*: The *Projection* of the *Pedestal* on the left hand, noted K, shall be of the one part, and of the other may have twelve parts in thickness. The height of the *Capital*, noted L, is the half of the body below: divide it into three parts, one for the *Neck*, the other for the *Body*, and the third part again divide into three, two for the square, the third part of the square is the *Cinatum*. The *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted M, shall be such as every part project into a square, over the *Capital*. Two of is the *Tauis*, and hath as much *Projection*, as the body of the *Capital*; the seventh part thereof is this *Figure*. The *Frieze* followeth, noted O, the height thereof on the left side, is of three such parts as two of the *Architrave*: the third part of the *Frieze* divide into three, one shall be the *Fillet* over the *Triglyph*, which is made after this manner: Its height from the *Architrave* unto the *Fillet* above, divide into three parts, whereof two shall be the breadth of the *Frieze*, and three the height: From one *Triglyph* unto the other, shall be a perfect square, in the which space, noted P, when for the greater Ornament one desireth to enrich them, they may carve therein the heads of Beasts, with *Plates* or *Dishes*, named by *Piræusius* *Metopes*, and not without signification: for the *Antients* purposed to make a sacrifice of Bulls, used also *Plates* or *Dishes*; and placed such things for enrichment about their Temples. Under the *Triglyph* are hanging six drops, noted Q, the which shall have in bigness the sixth part of the height of the *Architrave*: the *Fillet* on which they hang, is the fourth part of the Drops.

Above the *Frieze*, on the left side, is placed the *Cornish*, noted R: which is of the same height with the *Architrave*: The *Cornish* shall be divided into two parts, whereof the first is to be divided into four, one part for the *Cinatum*, two for the *Corona*, the rest for the little *Cima*, which is placed above. The second part divided into seven, is the O. G, which is set upon the *Cornish*, and one seventh part joyned thereto, shall be the *Fillet* upon the O. G; its *Projection* must be square. But the *Projection* of the *Cornish* above the *Cima*, is made in this manner: the *Architrave* divide into three parts, two shall be the *Projection* of the *Crown*.

The right side, noted S, is made in this manner. Divide the *Architrave* in three parts: four such parts shall make the height of the *Frieze*, and the same height shall also be the *Cornish*. The seventh part of the *Frieze* shall be the *Fillet* above the *Triglyph*. But you shall divide the *Triglyph*, as it is said before in the *Triglyph* of the other side, noted Q. This *Cornish* divide into nine parts, whereof two shall be for the two *Basils*: one part shall be allowed for the *Thorus* or *Boulin*: two to the *Modelians*, two to the *Crown*, two to the *Cima*: The *Modelians* divide into three, one part shall be for the O. G, which

The height of the body of the Column, noted A.

The height of the Pedestal, noted B.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted C.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted D.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted E.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted F.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted G.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted H.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted I.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted J.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted K.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted L.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted M.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted N.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted O.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted P.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted Q.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the left side, noted R.

The division of the body of the Pedestal on the right side, noted S.

A New Treatise of the Dorick Order.

The division
and Procellure
of the Car-
ause, noted T.

The manner of making the plates, noted V.

and the Capital are engraven. *—* See follows in two other pages, two forms of Architrave, Frieze and Cornish, likewise a great proportion, adorned with enrichments necessary, according to the Antiquity of the *Doric* Order, whereas one of the said Porticoes, containing the Architrave, Frieze and Cornish, is noted in the said Frieze in the middle A 1, where such may be defined in small, all the Ornaments of the said Frieze: and the other over against it, noted B B 1, where such may be likewise defined in small, the under propt of the said Cornishes, which in respect of the incapacity of the Plate, could not be fit there in their just proportion. Those which would make use thereof, may reduce them together as is fitting.

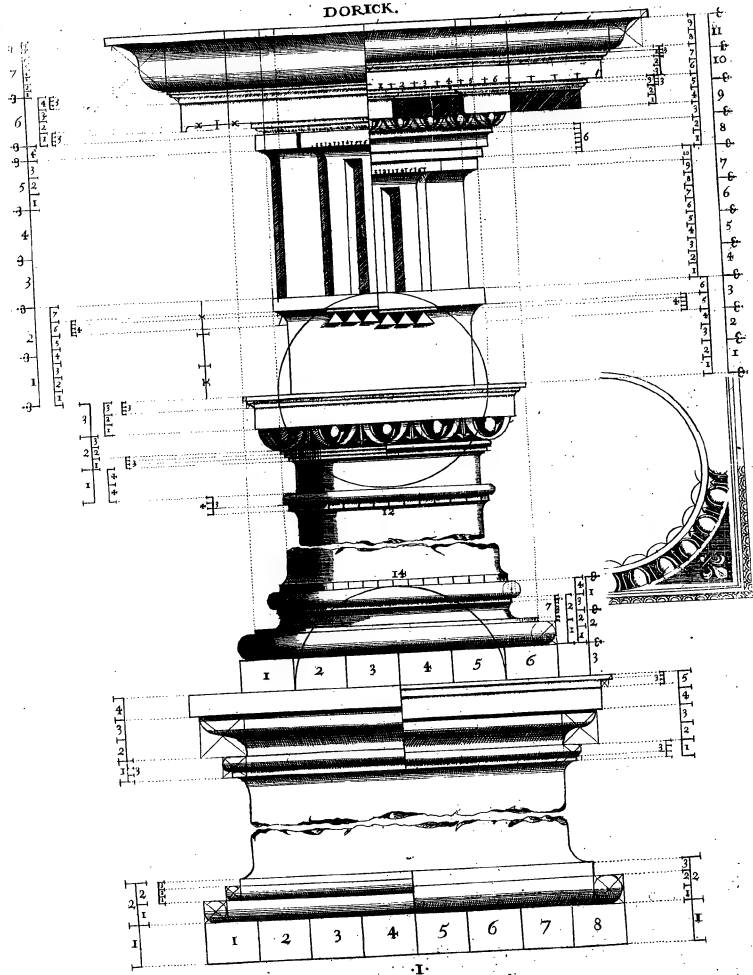
The Antiquity of the Dorick Column, being the second in Order.

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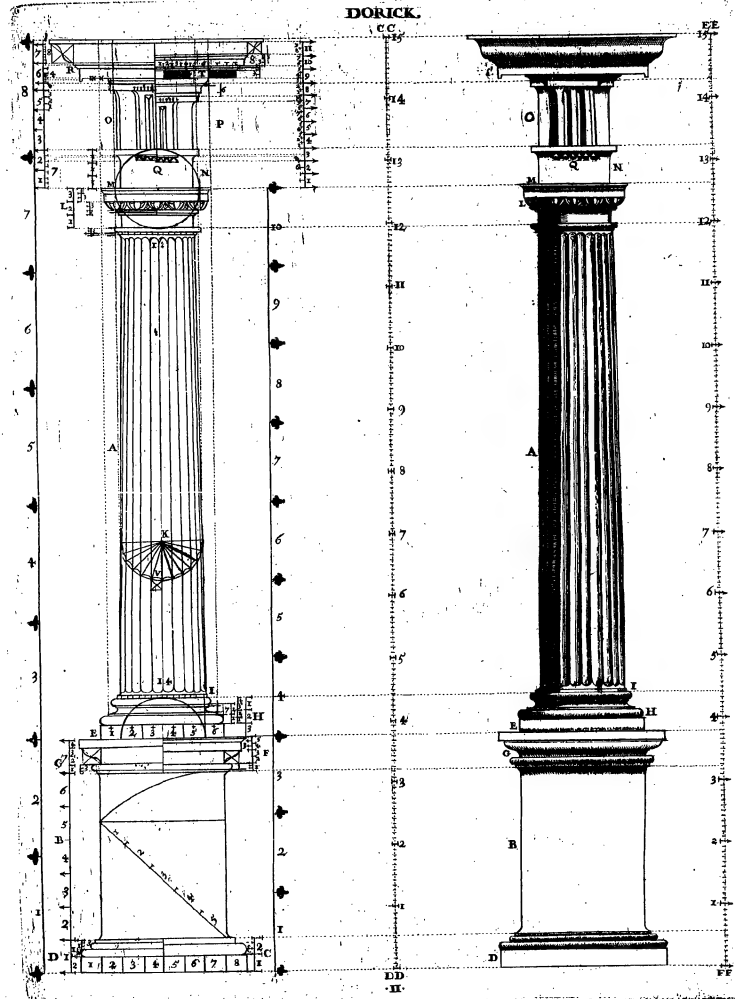
Advertisement for ordinary Workmen, who have only the Use of the Rule and Compass.

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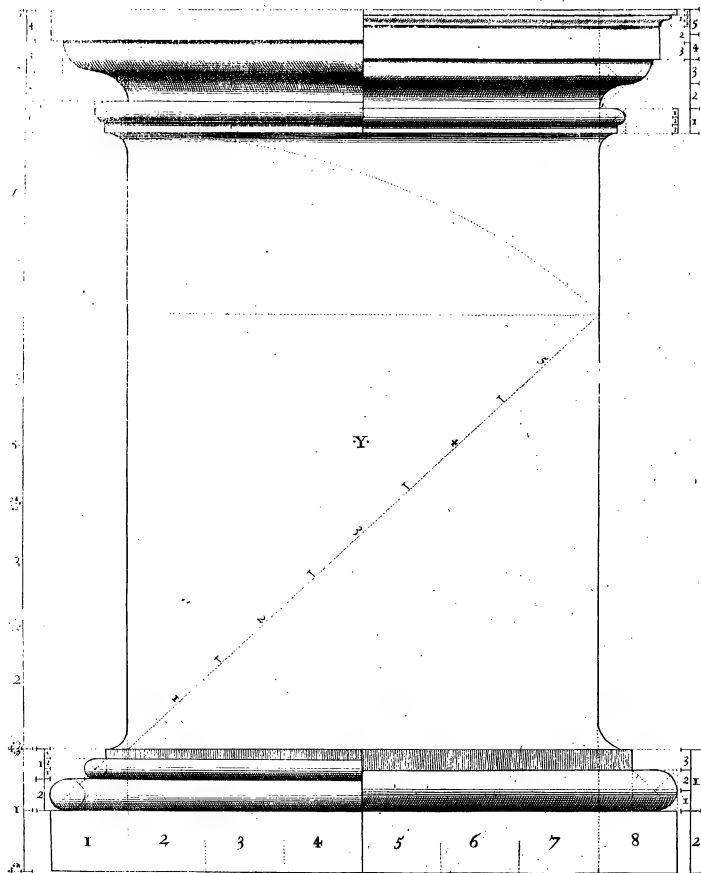
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DORICK.



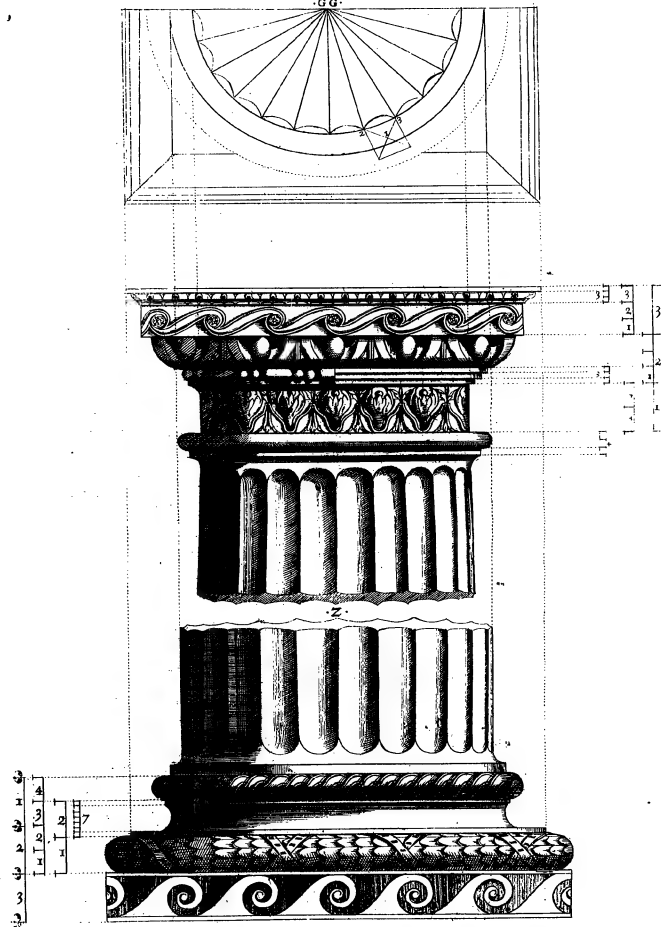
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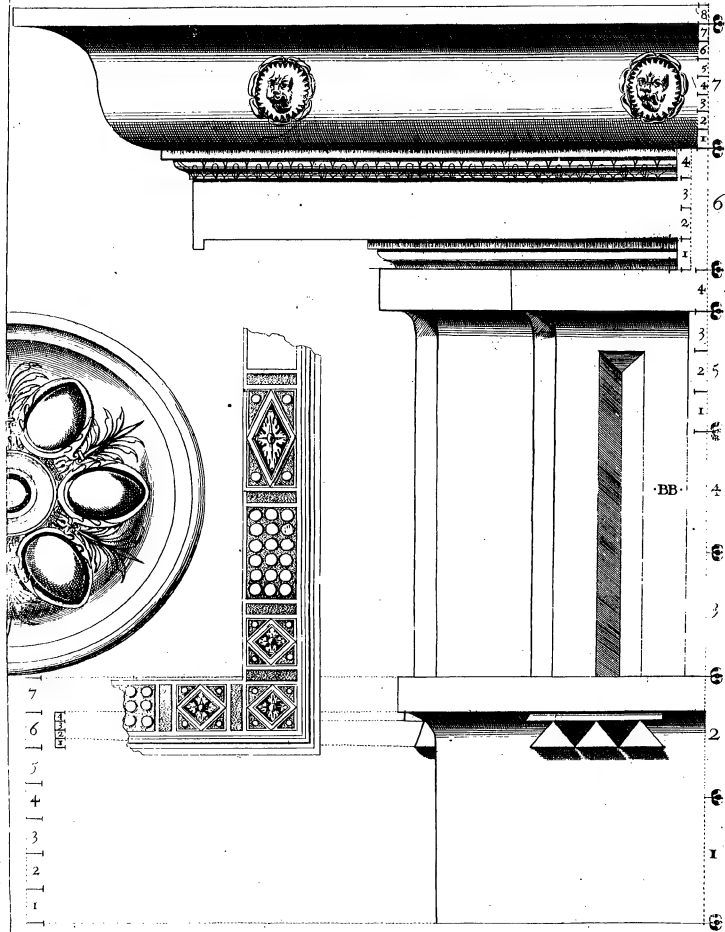
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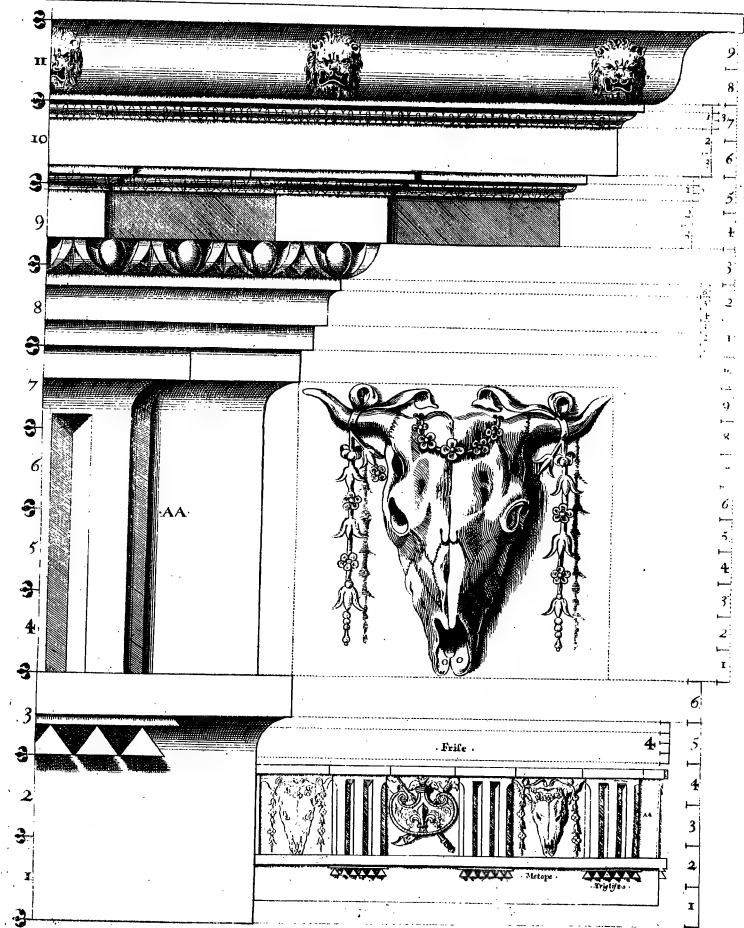
III.

DORICK.



IV.

DORICK.



VI.

A New Treatise of the
IONICK ORDER
 Without the PEDESTAL

C H A P. III.



HE third Column, named *Ionick*, without its Pedestal, is made after the like-
 nels of a Woman. The total height of the which, noted A, shall be divided
 into seven parts, of the which one part noted by the *Italians* A, shall be divid-
 ed into twenty two parts, which is the whole largeness of the Plinth; below
 which twenty two parts shall be left to each side of the said Plinth, three
 parts for its Projecture, together with the Base of the said Column; the 6
 parts remaining are for the thickness of the body of the Column, noted B:
 the height of which, with the Base and Capital, hath eight times the thicknes
 of the Column below. The Base, noted C, hath the same height of the body
 which is divided into three parts; whereof one is the height of the said Plinth; the two remaining
 parts divide into seven parts, three for the upper Thorus; the rest divide into eight parts, two for
 the two Astragals of the middle; and the half of one part shall be for each of the Fillets, which are
 both upon the Plinth, and above and below the Astragals. That which is under the Thorus, shall
 contain two parts of one of the said eight parts, as it is plainly shewed in the figure of the great Base
 enriched, noted under its Plinth, and in the middle thereof with the letter D. The Fillet, which is
 set over the Thorus of the Base of the Column, noted D, is made after this manner: divide the
 breadth of the body into 22 parts, one part of each side shall be the diminishing of the Column, and
 the half of one part shall be the largeness of the Fillet and Projecture; the remaining parts shall have
 their Projecture, as is shewed more plainly in the figure of the Base, being on the other side of this
 said Column, set and figured in a greater form, which you shall find noted in its Plinth with N, ac-
 cording to the frame of the Base enriched, as above described. On the top of the body of the Co-
 lumn, is set the Capital marked E, which is made after this manner: Divide the largeness of the
 Column below into eighteen parts, the which you shall set on the Abacus of the Capital, adding to each
 side one half; but the Filler, on which are the eighteen parts, ought to have the breadth of half one
 of these parts, which maketh the Cima, so that it be large, one part and a half with the Filler. Of
 these eighteen parts of the Filler, you shall apply nine to the side of the Capital, and shall distribute
 them in such manner, that one part may be for the Cima, two for the Trochilus of the Voluts, two
 for the Boulton, adorned with Eggs and Anchors; one for the Astragale, with Beads; and the three
 parts remaining, for the half Circle below. Under the Scroll you shall take four of the eighteen parts
 which maketh the Frieze; b ut on the top of the Column, you shall make an Astragale, which shall have
 in height the twelfth part of the largeness of the Column; whereof the third part is the Filler, the rest
 for the Boulton, having the Projecture equal to the height: And for the plaine understanding of the
 said Capital, I have made on the left side of this another in a greater proportion, by this means very
 intelligible, the which you shall find noted in the middle of its Trochilus with O. The Scroll, noted
 F, is made in the form and manner, as it is declared in the framing of the great Scroll of the Capital,
 set and expressed on the right side of the said Column, noted by the said O, in its Trochilus. For
 the diminishing of the body of the Column, noted G, from the Base below, divide it into six equal
 parts, whereof you shall leave two, but from the second part of the Column below going upwards,
 you shall draw on each side eight lines, and tracing, by each part of these divisions, and after you
 have drawn all these lines, you shall make upon the line of the second part, an half Circle, from one
 end of the breadth of the third of the Column, unto the other. After this, you shall divide the Arch
 of the Semi-circle, which is contained within the lines traced upwards, into four equal parts, the which
 you shall join together by cross lines, so that the first and highest of them may touch the lines which are
 erected from the twelfth part, in the place in which it maketh the Circles and when this line, so erected,
 cometh to touch the end of the sixth part of the Column, you shall draw all the lines from the other
 Sections and Partitions of the Circle, and they shall agree with them. These lines being thus drawn,
 you shall draw within the Semi-Circle, the lines of the diminishing, as it is to be seen in this Figure. And
 by this manner the Column may be diminished, as it is more largely declared in the first Chapter of
 the said first Book, treating of the *Tuscan Order*. Over the Capital is placed the Architrave, noted H,
 having the height of the half thickness of the Column below: This Architrave divide into seven
 parts, let one be the Cima, so that the third thereof be for the Filler, the six parts remaining divide into
 twelve, three parts for the Frieze below, four for the middle, and five for the upper, having their Projec-
 ture and place as this figure sheweth. The Frieze, noted I, is of the same height with the Archi-
 ture and place as this figure sheweth.

The height of
the Column
without its mo-
nent, noted A.

The height of
the body of the
Column, noted B.

The height of
the base of the
Column, noted C.

The division
of the Filler
below of the
Frieze which is
set on the Base
of the Column,
noted D.

The manner to
make the frame
of the Ionick Ca-
pital, noted E,
as it is
represented, and
set so.

The manner of
forming the
Scroll of the
Capital, noted
F.

The diminu-
tion of the bo-
dy of the Co-
lumn, noted G.

have,

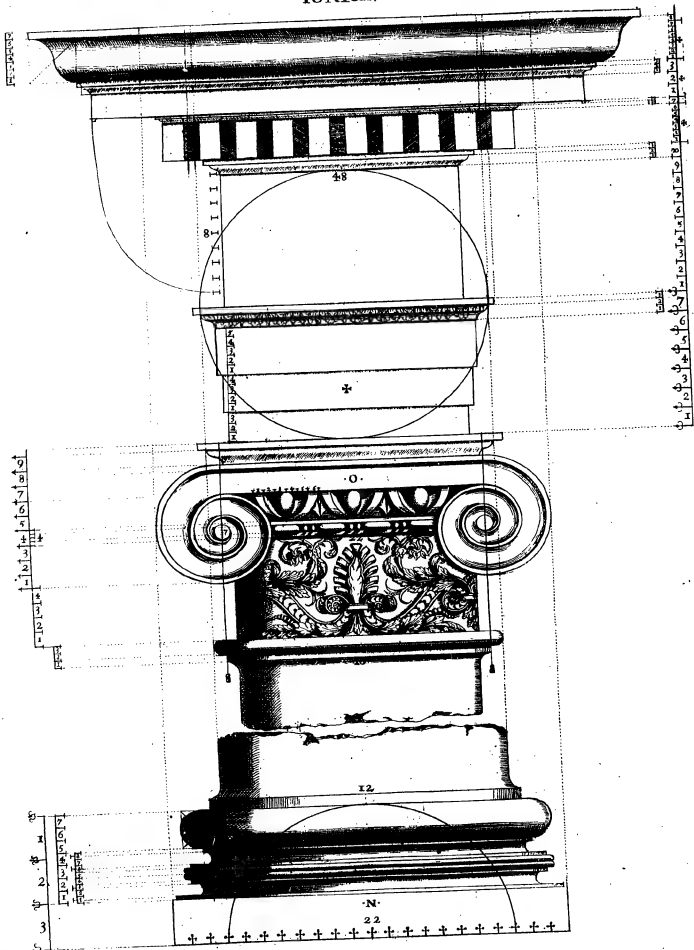
A Treatise of the Ionick Order without the Pedestal

trave, and is divided into nine parts, one of them is the little *Sima* under the Teeth and Dentiles; the third of the remainder is for the Filler: the two other parts make the *Sima*; over the *Sima* are placed the Teeth and Dentiles, noted K on the side, whereas the height is equal to the Filler; the middle of the Architrave; the Projecture agreeth with the height: their breadth is the half of the height, and two thirds of the largeness make the spaces which is between them two. To the Teeth and Dentiles, add a little Circum, which is to be as high as one sixth part of one of the Teeth and Dentiles; the third thereof is the Filler, the remainder is the *Sima*, which ought to project in a square. Afterward the Corona is made, noted L, which is as high as the Face of the middle of the Architrave; the third thereof is the *Cima*, and the rest the O, G, the Projecture thereof is equal to the distance that there is of the Frieze, to the end of the said Teeth and Dentiles, as it is shewed by the figures of them, noted M. Upon the Corona, they set the O, G, noted M, which is as high as the height of the Frieze of the Architrave, the which is marked with a Cross: a seventh part of which being joyned thereto, is for the Filler, the remainder for the *Cima*: The Projecture of the Filler shall be equal to the height. If you would flute the Column, you shall divide the circumference of it into 24 parts: one of them divide into five, whereof one fifth is the Flute, and the remainder shall be for the Strix: and this being done, you have accomplished the true Symmetry and proportion of this Column, according to the custom which the most excellent antient *Romans*, and other excellent Common-Wealths have made use of.

And for the more large declaration, to put in practice the members of the said Column here above described and particularized; in the two next Portraits of the *Ionick* Order with the Pedestal, may be seen in the two pages following in a great proportion, a Base and Capital adorned with their Enrichments, and the Ichonography or Plan. By the means of which Capital and Base enriched, the curious Artist shall be largely instructed how to adorn the said particular Members, whensoever it shall be fit for him to use them, and occasions shall offer themselves: the which Base is noted under its Plinth, and in the middle of it with P; and above the Base, you may find the Scrowl designed at large, according to the Rule of *Vignola*, and it is made as it is here described: you must draw a perpendicular line, called by him *Cathetus*, and divide it into fifteen equal parts, whereof nine shall be for the part above, and seven for the part below; and the separation A, shall be the Center of the Scrowl: Alter you must draw three other lines traversing, which shall divide the Center, and part its Circumference into eight parts: and then make the Triangle, as it is here on the side easie enough to be understood without any other description; only I shall say, That its line B C, shall have the nine parts heretofore named, and the line C D the seven parts: the other lines, without measures, do finish the Triangle, in which you must make the 25 figures, which are to serve for the proportion, as it is done on the side of the great *Ionick* Base.

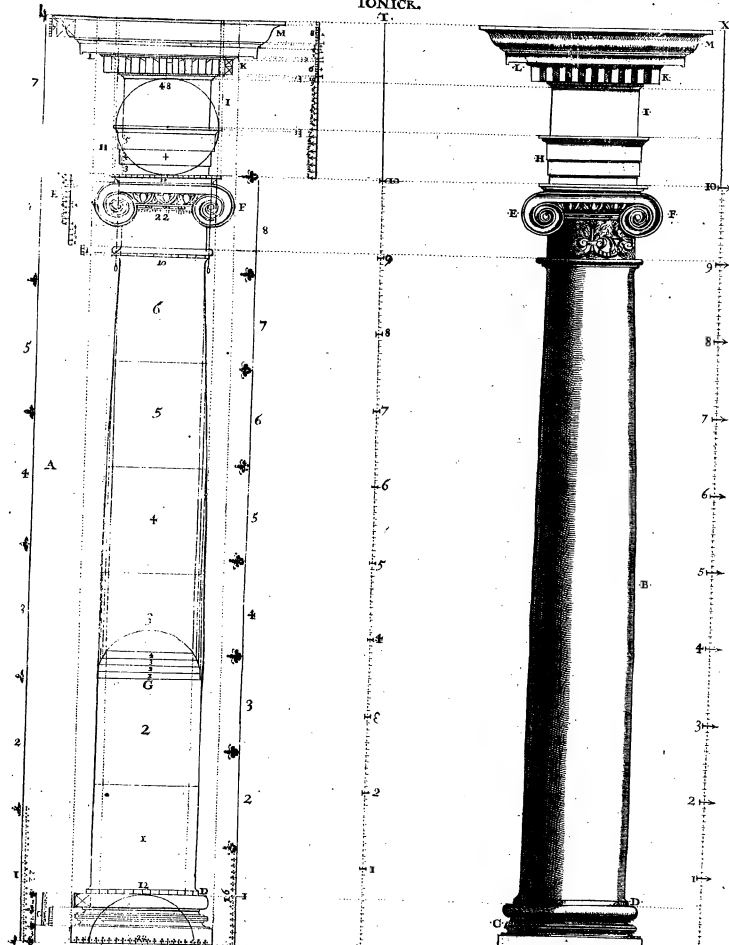
Having drawn your *Cathetus*, which being divided into 25 parts, as was said before, place the Center of the eye of the Scrowl upon seven parts upwards; and about that Center describe a Circle, whose half Diameter must be one part: this Circle shall be the eye of the Scrowl: then draw a straight line through the Center, which must cut the *Cathetus* at right Angles: this divides the eye into four equal parts or Quadrants; then divide the Quadrant in two equal parts, and through the two opposite divisions, draw straight lines, which must be continued out to a convenient length, as it may contain the breadth of the Scrowl in that place: so you have the eye divided into eight equal parts: then set the foot of your Compasses on the point C of the Triangle, and carry the other foot, to the division marked 1: then remove your Compasses with that distance to the Scrowl, and set one foot in the middle of the eye of the Scrowl at the Center, noted A, and the other foot to the top of the *Cathetus* to the figure 2: this being done, remove your Compasses to the Scale again, and placing one foot in the Center of the eye, as before, remove the other to the division, noted 2. Then remove your Compasses again to the Scrowl, and place one foot on the Center, noted A, as before, then direct the other foot to the second line, and it will fall where the figure of 2 is: Then remove your Compasses to the Scale again, placing one foot on the Center, noted C, as before; and the other guide to the figure 3: then carry your Compasses in the same distance again to the Scrowl, placing one foot at the Center A, as aforesaid, directing the other foot to the third line, and it will fall on the figure 3: then remove your Compasses again to the Scale, as before, placing one foot on the Center C, and the other on the figure 4, removing your Compasses to the Scrowl, placing one foot on the Center, noted A, as aforesaid, guiding the other foot to the fourth line, and it will just reach the point marked 4: then remove again the Compasses to the Scale, placing one foot on the Center, the other on the division marked 5: then remove that to the Scrowl, as aforesaid: So you must do by the sixth, seventh and eighth, and so to all the rest, till you come to the number 25, as you may see over the great *Ionick* Base, noted under the Plinth with the letter P.

IONICK.



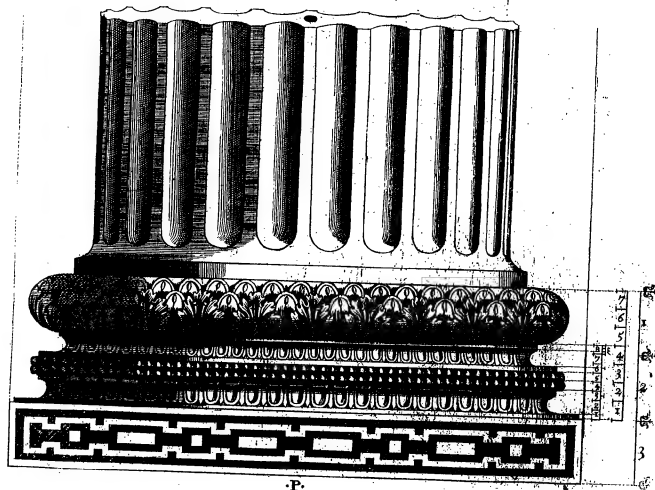
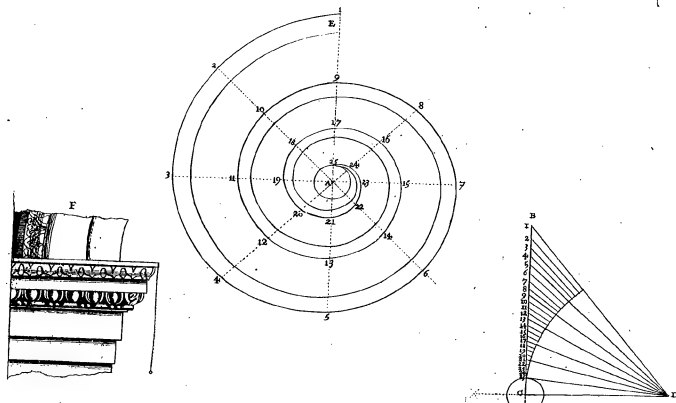
T.

IONICK.



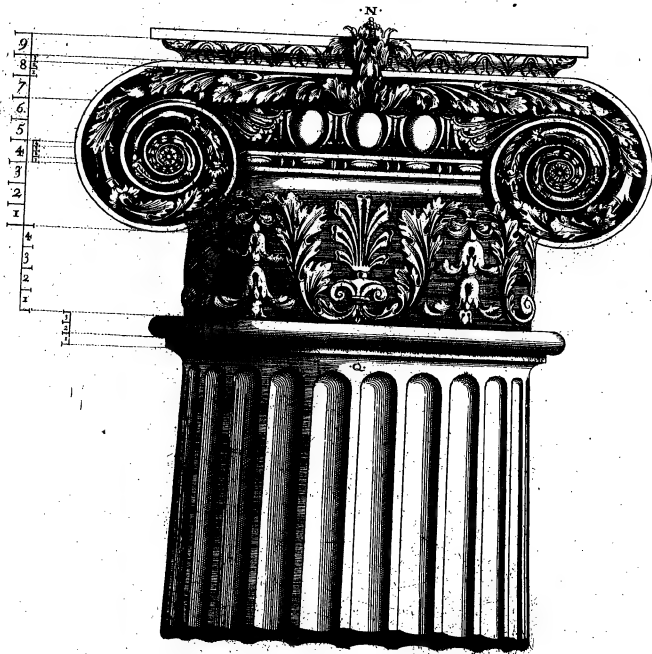
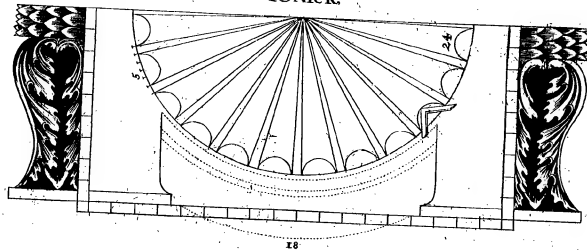
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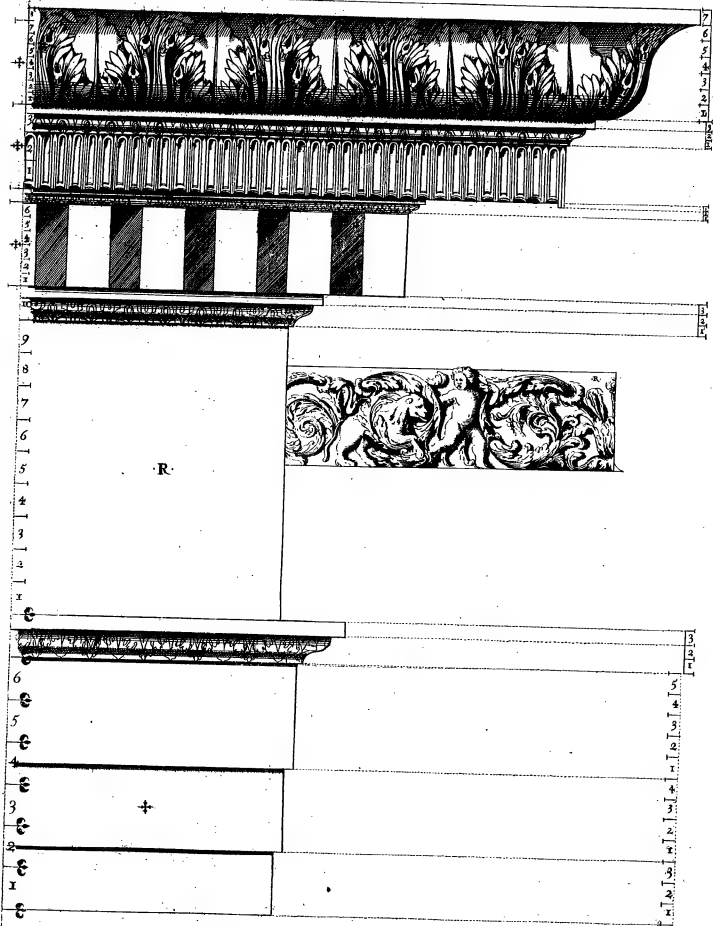
·P·
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R.

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V.

A New Treatise of the IONICK ORDER

VVithout the PEDESTAL

CHAP. III.



THE third Column, named *Ionick*, without its Pedestal, is made after the likeness of a Woman. The total height of the which, noted A, shall be divided into seven parts, of the which one part noted by the *Italian* A, shall be divided into twenty two parts; which is the whole largeness of the Plinth below which twenty two parts there shall be left to each side of the said Plinth, three parts for its Projecture, together with the Base of the said Column; the six parts remaining are for the thickness of the body of the Column; noted B: the height of which, with the Base and Capital, hath eight times the thickness of the Column below. The Base, noted C, hath the half height of the body, which is divided into three parts; whereof one is the height of the said Plinth; the two remaining parts divide into seven parts, three for the upper Thorus; the rest divide into eight parts; the two Atragals of the middle; and the half of one part shall be for each of the Fillers, which are both upon the Plinth, and above and below the Atragals. That which is under the Thorus, shall contain two parts of one of the said eight parts, as it is plainly shewed in the figure of the great Base entiched, noted under its Plinth, and in the middle thereof with the letter D. The Filler, which is set over the Thorus of the Base of the Column, noted D, is made after this manner; divide the breadth of the Body into 12 parts, one part of each side shall be the diminishing of the Column, and the half of one part shall be the largeness of the Filler and Projecture; the remaining parts shall have their Projecture, as is shewed more plainly in the figure of the Base. Being on the other side of this said Column, set and figured in a greater form, which you shall find noted in its Plinth with N, according to the frame of the Base entiched, as above described. On the top of the body of the Column, is set the Capital marked E, which is made after this manner; Divide the largeness of the Column below into eighteen parts, the which you shall set on the Abacus of the Capital, adding to each side one half; but the Filler, on which are the sixteen parts, ought to have the breadth of half one of these parts, which maketh the Cima, so that it be large, one part and half with the Filler. Of these eighteen parts of the Filler, you shall apply nine to the side of the Capital, and shall distribute them in such manner, that one part may be for the Cima, two for the Trochilus of the Voluts, two for the Boulton, adorned with Eags and Aurochs; one for the Atragale, with Beads; and the three parts remaining for the half Circle below. Under the Scroll you shall make four of the eighteen parts which make the Frieze; but on the top of the Column, you shall make an Atragale, which shall have in height the twelfth part of the largeness of the Column; whereof the third part is the Filler, the rest said Capital, I have made on the left side of this another in a greater proportion, by this means very intelligible, the which you shall find noted in the midst of its Trochilus with O. The Scroll, noted F, is made in the form and manner, as it is declared in the framing of the great Scroll, noted T, set and expressed on the right side of the said Column, noted by the said O, in its Trochilus. For the diminishing of the body of the Column, noted G, from the Base below, divide it into six equal parts, whereof you shall leave two; but from the second part of the Column below going upwards, you shall draw on each side right lines, and travelling, by each part of these divisions, and after you have drawn all these lines, you shall make upon the line of the second part, an half Circle; from one end of the breadth of the third of the Column, unto the other. After this, you shall divide the Arch of the Semi-circle, which is contained within the lines segged upwards, into four equal parts, the which you shall join together by cross lines, so that the first and highest of them may touch the lines which are erected from the twelfth part, in the place in which it maketh the Circle; and when this line is erected, cometh to touch the end of the sixth part of the Column, you shall draw also the lines from the other Sections and Partitions of the Circle, and they shall agree with these. These lines being thus drawn, you shall draw within the Semi-Circle, the lines of the diminishing as is to be seen in this Figure. And by this manner the Column may be diminished, as it is more largely declared in the first Chapter of the said first Book, treating of the *Tuscan* Order. Over the Capital is placed the Architrave, noted H, having the height of the half thickness of the Column below: This Architrave divide into seven parts; let one be the Cima, so that the third thereof be for the Filler; the six parts remaining divide into twelve, three parts for the Frieze below, four for the middle, and five for the upper, having their Projecture and place as this figure sheweth. The Frieze, noted I, is of the same height with the Architrave.

The height of the Column with its semi-circled.

The height of the body of the Column, noted B.

The height of the thickness of the base of the Column, noted C.

The drawing, height, and proportion of the Filler which is set on the base of the Column, noted D.

The manner to make the front of the Ionick Capital as it ought to be, noted E.

The manner of forming the Scroll of the Capital, noted F.

The diminishing of the body of the Column, noted G.

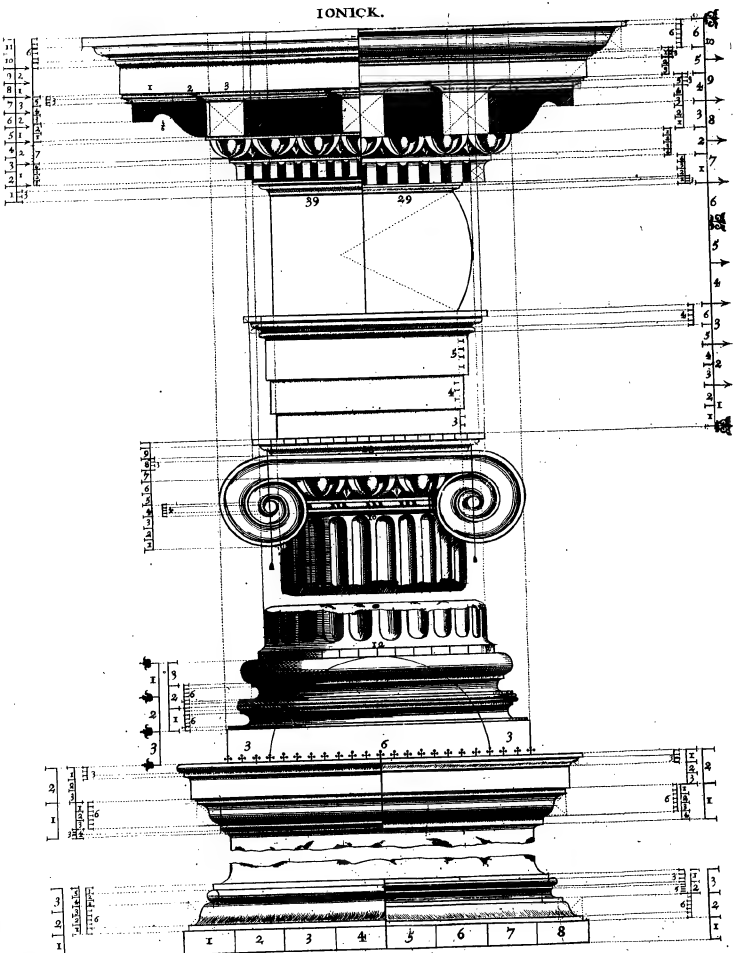
A Treatise of the Ionick Order without the Pedestal.

trave, and is divided into nine parts, one of them is the little *Sima* under the Teeth and Dentils; the third of the remainder is for the Filler: the two other parts make the *Sima* over the *Strepas* placed of the Architrave: the *Proiecture* agreeth with the height: their breadth is the half of the height, and two thirds of the largests make the spaces which is between them two. To the Teeth and Dentils, add a little *Cinatum*, which is to be as high as one sixth part of one of the Teeth and Dentils: the third thereof is the Filler, the remainder is the *Sima*, which ought to project in a square. Afterward the Corona is made, noted L, which is as high as the *Facia* of the middle of the Architrave: the third thereof is the *Cima*, and the rest the O, G, I, the *Proiecture* thereof is equal to the distance that there is of the Prieles, to the end of the said Teeth and Dentils, as it is shewed by the figures of them, noted M. Upon the Corona, they set the O, G, noted M, which is as high as the height of the lesser *Facia* of the Architrave, the which is marked with a *Crosse*; a seventh part of the Filler shall be equal to the height. If you would fute the Column, you shall divide the circumference of it into 24 parts: one of them divide into five, whereof one fifth is the Flute, and the re-proportion of this Column, according to the custom which the most excellent antique *Agnants*, and other excellent Common-Wealths have made use of.

And for the more large declaration, to put in practice the members of the said Column here above described and particularized; in the two next Portraits of the *Ionick* Order with the Pedestal, may be seen in the two pages following in a great proportion, a *Bafe* and Capital adorned with their En-circled Artist shall be largely directed how to adorn the said particular Members, whensoever it shall be fit for him to use them, and occasions shall offer themselves: the which *Bafe* is noted under its according to the Rule of *Figures*, and it is made as it is here described: you must draw a perpendicular line, called by him *Calente*, and divide it into sixteen equal parts, whereof nine shall be for the After you must draw three other lines traversing, which shall divide the Center, and part its Circum-ference into eight parts; and then make the Triangle, as it is here on the side easie enough to be un-derstood without any other description; only I shall say, That its line B C, shall have the nine parts her line, called by him *Calente*, and divide it into sixteen equal parts, whereof nine shall be for the After you must draw three other lines traversing, which shall divide the Center, and part its Circum-ference into eight parts; and then make the Triangle, as it is here on the side easie enough to be un-derstood without any other description; only I shall say, That its line B C, shall have the nine parts her line, called by him *Calente*, and divide it into sixteen equal parts, whereof nine shall be for the After you must draw three other lines traversing, which shall divide the Center, and part its Circum-ference into eight parts; and then make the Triangle, as it is here on the side easie enough to be un-derstood without any other description; only I shall say, That its line B C, shall have the nine parts

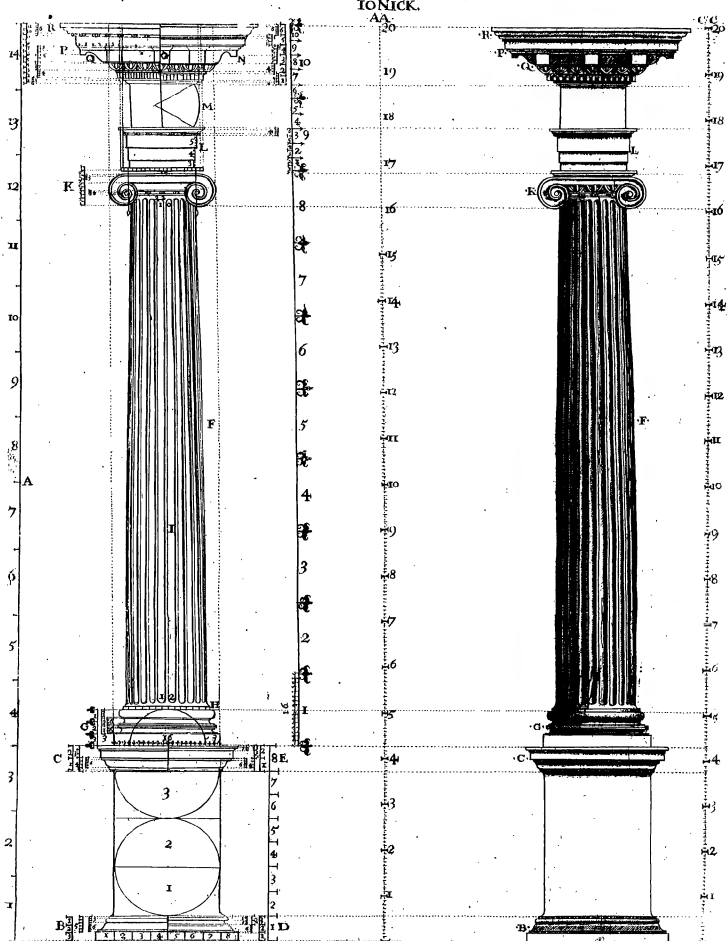
Having drawn your *Calente*, which being divided into 25 parts, as was said before, place the Center of the eye of the Scroll upon seven parts upwards, and about that Center describe a Circle, whose half Diameter must be one part: this Circle shall be the eye of the Scroll; then draw a straight line through the Center, which must cut the *Calente* at right Angles: this divides the eye into four equal parts or Quadrants; then divide the Quadrant in two equal parts, and through the two opposite divisions, draw straight lines, which must be continued out to a convenient length, as it may contain the foot of your Compasses on the point C of the Triangle, and carry the other foot to the division of the eye of the Scroll in that place; so you have the eye divided into eight equal parts; then set marked 1; then remove your Compasses with the distance to the Scroll, and set one foot in the middle of the eye of the Scroll at the Center, noted A, and the other foot to the top of the *Calente* to the figure 1; this being done, remove your Compasses to the Scale again, and placing one foot in the Center of the eye, as before, remove the other to the division; noted A. Then remove your Compasses again to the Scroll, and place one foot on the Center, noted A, as before, then direct the other foot to the second line, and it will fall where the figure of 2 is: Then remove your Compasses to the Scale again, placing one foot on the Center, noted A, as before, then direct the other foot to the third line, and it will fall on the figure 3: then remove your Compasses again to the Scroll, placing one foot at the Center, noted A, as before, then direct the other foot to the fourth line, and it will just reach the point marked 4; then remove again the Compasses to the Scale, placing one foot on the Center, the other on the division, marked 5; then remove that to the Scroll, as aforesaid: So you must do by the sixth, seventh and eighth, and to all the rest, till you come to the number 25: as you may see over the great *Ionick* *Bafe*, noted under the Plinth with the letter E.

IONICK.



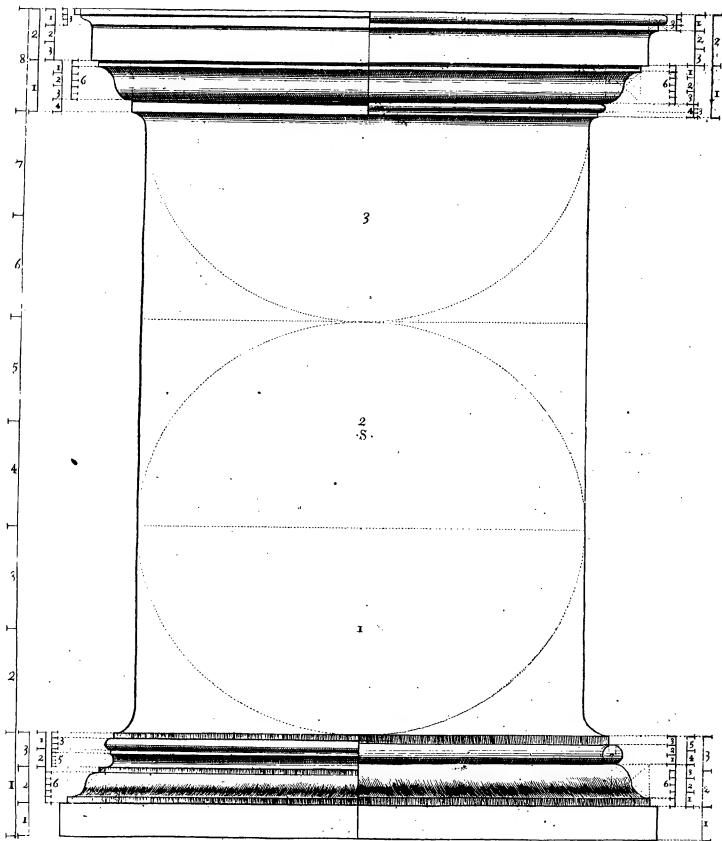
IVI.

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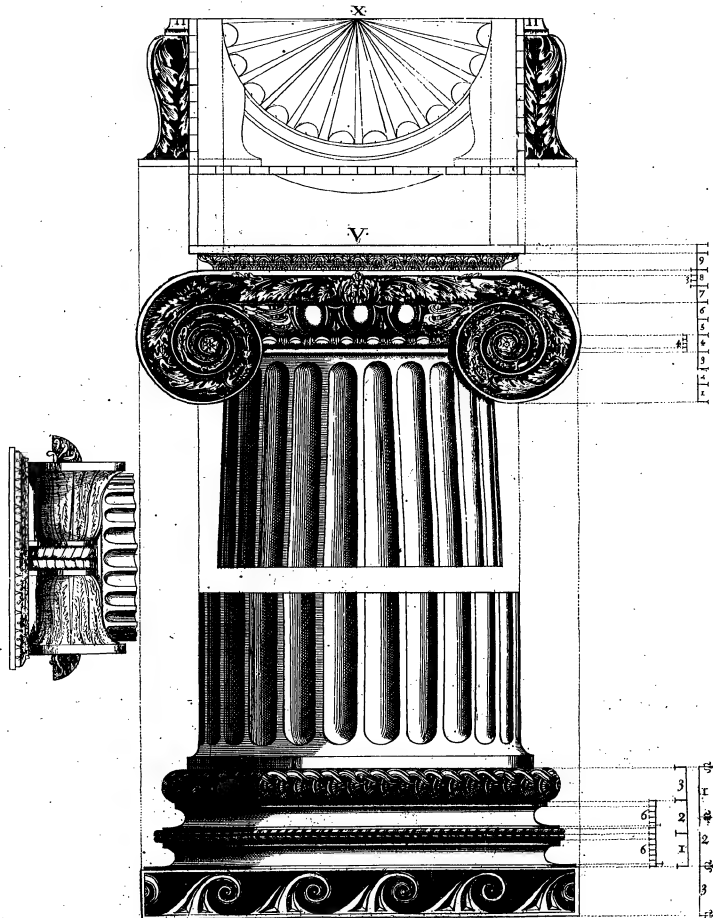
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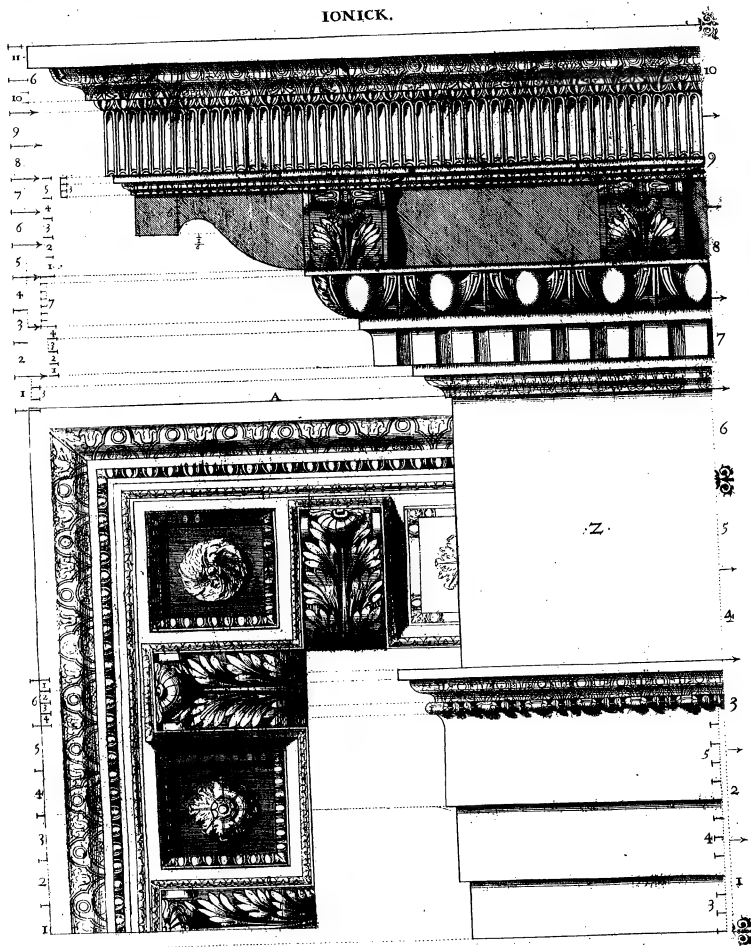
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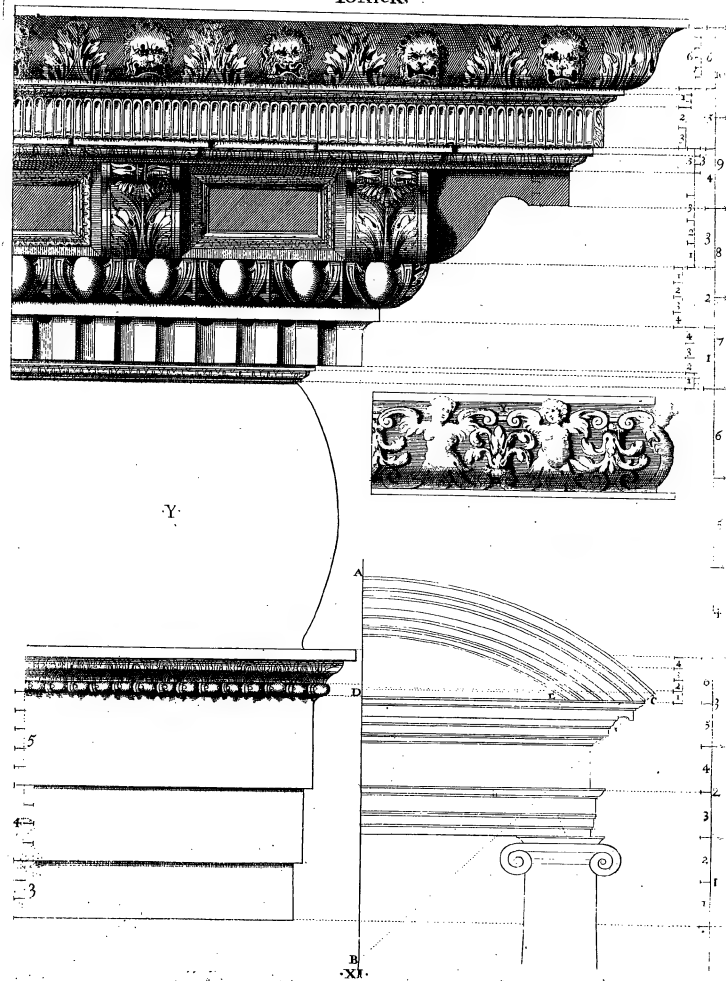


IX.

IONICK.



IONICK.



Without the P E D E S T A L.

CHAPTER V

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A Treatise of the Corinthian Order, without the Pedestal.

of the Architrave, marked with a Crofs, as is said before. Two thirds of this Corona make the Fascia, and a third is for the Sima, which is set upon the Fascia: the which is divided into three parts, two shall be for the Sima, and the third for its Fillet. Also the Corona is for the O, G, noted N; the height of this O, G, is a seventh part greater then the itself. Fascia of the Architrave; and this said seventh part is the Fillet above the O, G, and the Projecture is in a square; also the whole Cornish must project in a square, adding thereto two Quadrants of a Fillet; and doing this, you have finished the Symmetry and proportion of the Column, according as the most Antient Architects were accustomed both at *Gornith*, *Rome*, *Ystun*, and other places. The Reader, and Curious Artift, may see at large in the page following: the great Capital, being on the side of the great Base enriched: a Pourtrais, containing the Architrave, Frieze and Cornish, in a great proportion agreeable to the said Base and Capital heretofore mentioned, noted S; and other pieces, that is, two impost above its great Base, a Profile of the *Corinthian* Volute, and under props of the said Order in a small proportion,

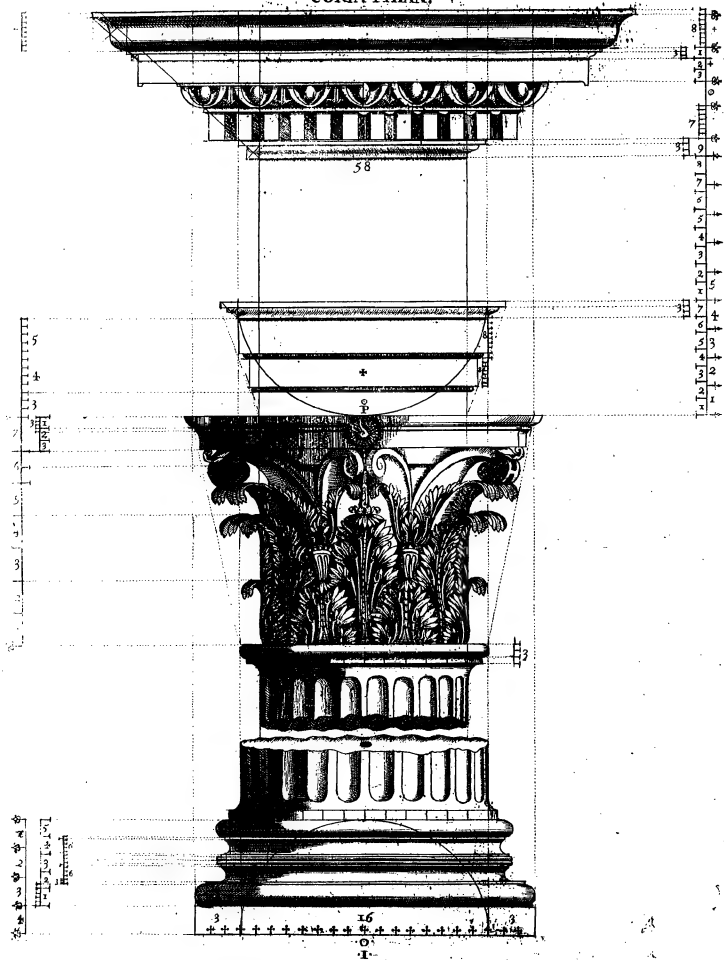
The Antiquity of the Corinthian Column, without its Pedestal.

THIS fourth sort of Column, named the *Corinthian*, imitates the shape of a fair and comely Virgin, neatly adorned, and clothed with rich Ornaments: It would not be fitting to forget the antiquity thereof, and especially its Capital, which was found out by an excellent, and one of the antientest Architects, named *Calimachus*: who for his skill in building, and works of Marble, was accounted amongst the *Athenians*, most excellent. And to come to the antiquity of the said Capital, and the invention thereof, it is to be noted, that in the City of *Corinth*, there was a Maid, of Age marriageable, who hapned to be taken with a sickness, of which she died: Whereupon her Nurse or Keeper, conceived such grief and sad feelings of heart, as well for the love that she bore to her living, as to see her so to fall in that flourishing Age, adorned with so excellent Beauty and Virtues, that every time that this good Matron and Governess hapned to find any piece of the Works wherewith this young Beauty was accustomed to busie her self, the same did bring into her mind all the grief and bitterness passed: seeing the which, she was constrained, for a remedy thereof, and to defend her self from the same Accident, at least of so sad a life, to gather together all the said Works and Implements with which the said Maid was accustomed to busie her self, which she put in a Wicker Basket covered with a Tile, the which she caused to be put on the top of the Grave of the said Virgin. And by chance there was found under the Basket, the Root of *Acanthus*: the which being loaded with the weight aforesaid, began at the Spring time to bud forth and seek a place to put forth its Spouts and Leaves, in such manner, as the Branches were compelled to bend and crook themselves downward in manner of the Volute, at which the said *Calimachus* took great delight and pleasure to see the novelty of this Herb, and took thereby a Pattern to enrich the said Column and its Capital, for to use it in the City of *Corinth*, to the which he gave most excellent Symmetry and Proportion, as one may see by the Pourtrais and Delineations of the said Column and Capital here set forth,

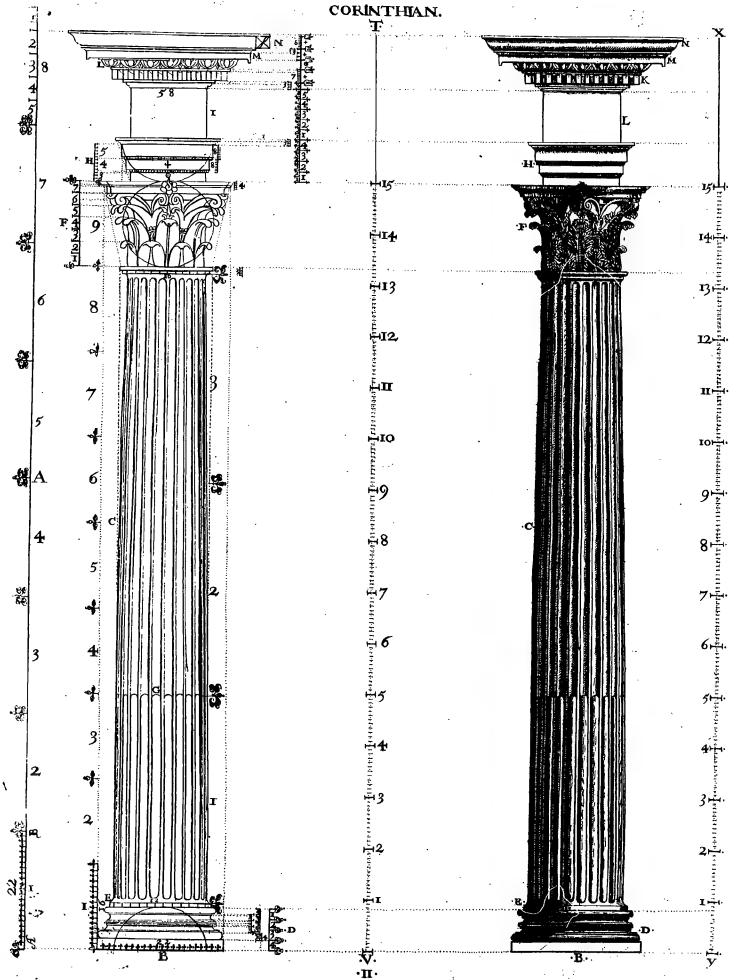
An Advertisement for ordinary Workmen, having only the Hand-practices and use of the Rule and Compasses.

FOR the more ample understanding of ordinary Workmen to help themselves by the said Measures, to erect Columns or Pillars, either for the adorning of Fronts, Porches, Gates, Windows, Garret-lights, or other chief Works which they would enrich with Columns or Pillars: taking notice of the two sides of one of the Columns hereafter set forth of the said first *Corinthian* Order; as also likewise of others following, either of the *Corinthian* with Pedestal, or the *Composite*: that is: of those that are void of Figures and Characters, to bring them to their apparent and exact Perfection, he shall see on the sides of these two Perpendicular Lines and Parallels, the one of which being on the left side of the said *Corinthian* without Pedestal, noted T, Y, in its two ends, and that on the right side with X, Y, each of them being divided into fifteen equal parts; supposing each of these parts for a foot, and each of the said feet divided into twelve little Points to shew the twelve inches, which the said foot ought to contain: one of the which inches may be divided into six or into twelve other parts: that by this means more exactly may be seen the Proportions and Measures of the said Columns: by the means of which feet and inches contained in the said two Perpendicular Lines and Parallels, laying a Rule upon the said two Perpendiculars, traversing each of the figures contained in the one, and the other of the said Perpendiculars, beginning below at the Base, two inches under the figure; in the said two Perpendicular Lines drawn from the twelve points, which the said foot containeth, marked with the said i, there will remain for the height of the said Base of the Column, ten inches, at fifteen feet of height, the said Column consisting its Base and Capital only: the which the said Artift continuing, ascending towards the top and Cornish of the said Column, shall find the measures of all the particular Members of the Column: as if the said perpendicular lines did begin from the end of the said Cornish, tending downwards: as he shall also do in all other heights of Columns proposed of the like Order, without changing the Pourtrais, changing only other lines perpendicular: as if instead of fifteen feet, which we have supposed, for Example, the said Perpendicular Lines were divided by twenty parts, signifying twenty feet, and each foot into twelve inches, as is aforesaid: and consequently so of all other heights, which shall be propounded to the said Workmen, which have not Learning, but only the practice of the Rule and Compasses: they may by this means be able to help themselves by the said Pourtrais of Columns, and use them to all such heights as they shall think fit, without changing or defacing the Measures and Proportions of the same.

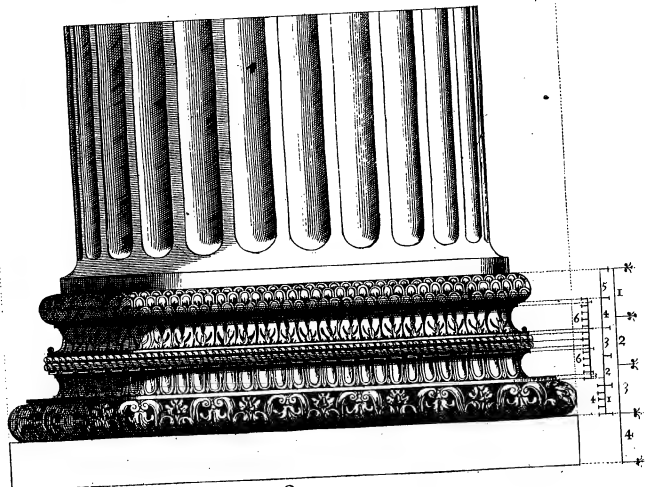
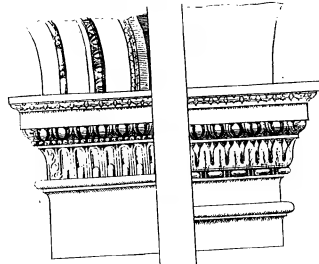
CORINTHIAN.



CORINTHIAN.

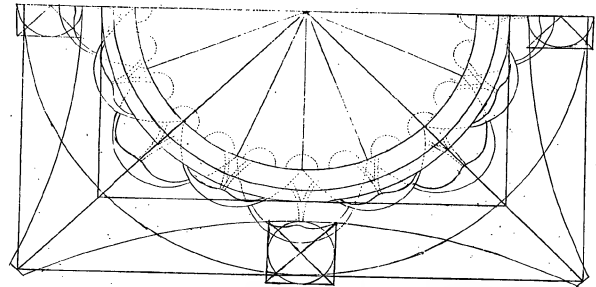


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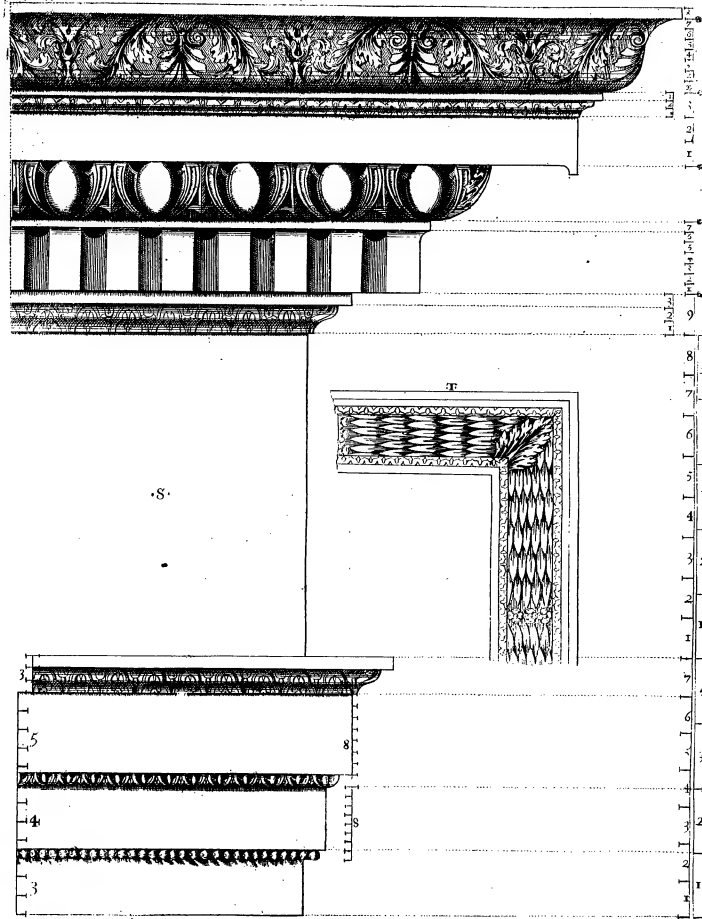
III.

CORINTHIAN.



III.

CORINTHIAN.



A New Treatise of the CORINTHIAN ORDER,

VVith its PEDESTAL.

CHAP. VI.



His *Corinthian* Column is very like to the former, excepting the Pedestal, which it hath more; and likewise that its Cornishes differ from the former *Corinthian*, which seemeth to be far more strong and firm. The height of the Column, noted A, is divided into nine parts, whereof the two first parts below shall make the height of the Pedestal; which two parts being divided into 9, one shall be for the Cornish of the Pedestal, and an other for the Basis; the remainder divide into five parts, whereof three are for the largeness of the Pedestal. The Basis, noted B, divide into five parts, whereof two shall be for the Plinth; the remainder divide into four, one part shall be for the lower Thorus, two for the Scotia, and the rest for the Atragale above the Scotia, whereof the Fillet hath the third: the fifth part of the Scotia, is the Fillet above the Thorus; the Projecture is the sixth part of the largeness of the Pedestal; the Projecture of the Members remaining, is such as this Figure sheweth it, and as it is more fully declared in the Basis of the Pedestal, being in a greater proportion on the other side, noted O, in the middle, and below the Plinth of the said Basis. The Cornish of the Pedestal, noted C, divide into two parts, the upper part shall be the Fascia, together with the Simatium divided into three, one part is for the Simatium, the two other parts shall be for the Corona; the second and lower part divide into four, whereof the fourth part shall be for the Scotia; the three parts remaining divide in two, the first part of the two shall make the Fascia above the Simatium; the third of which shall be allowed for its Fillet, and the other half shall be the Boulcin under the Fascia or Corona; the projecture of the Cornish, is as the projecture of the Basis, that is of one Quadrat: Upon the Pedestal is placed the Column with its Base and Capital, which divide in this manner; The whole largeness of the Pedestal into six, four shall make the thickness of the Column, and on each side remaineth one part for the projecture of the Base.

The Column, together with its Base and Capital, noted D, hath nine times in height the thickness of the Column below. The Base of the Column, noted E, hath in height the half Diameter of the thickness of the Column below; the height of the which divided into four parts, one of them shall be the Plinth, the three parts which remain, divide into five, whereof one part shall be the upper Thorus; divide afterwards one of these five parts into four parts, and such parts shall be the lower Thorus upon the Plinth; the space between the two Thorus's divide into twelve parts, two shall make the two Atragals of the middle; the half of the one of them maketh the Fillet under the upper Thorus, one other half maketh the Fillet or Girt above the Atragale, the other half maketh the Fillet under the Atragales. The Base being on the right side of the present, in a great Volumn, differeth in nothing from the present but in the Plinth, which beareth the third of the Diameter thereof, whereas the other beareth but a fourth; the Fillet above the Base of the Column, where you see the twelve parts, is made after this manner; Divide the Diameter of the Column below, noted F, into twelve

The whole height of the Column with all its Members, note D.

The division, height and projecture of the Basis of the Pedestal, noted B.

The height, division, and projecture of the Cornish of the Pedestal, noted C.

The height of the base of the Column with its Base and Capital, noted D.

The division of the thickness of the Column with the largeness and projecture of the Basis being upon the Base, noted E.

A New Treatise of the Corinthian Order, with its Pedestal.

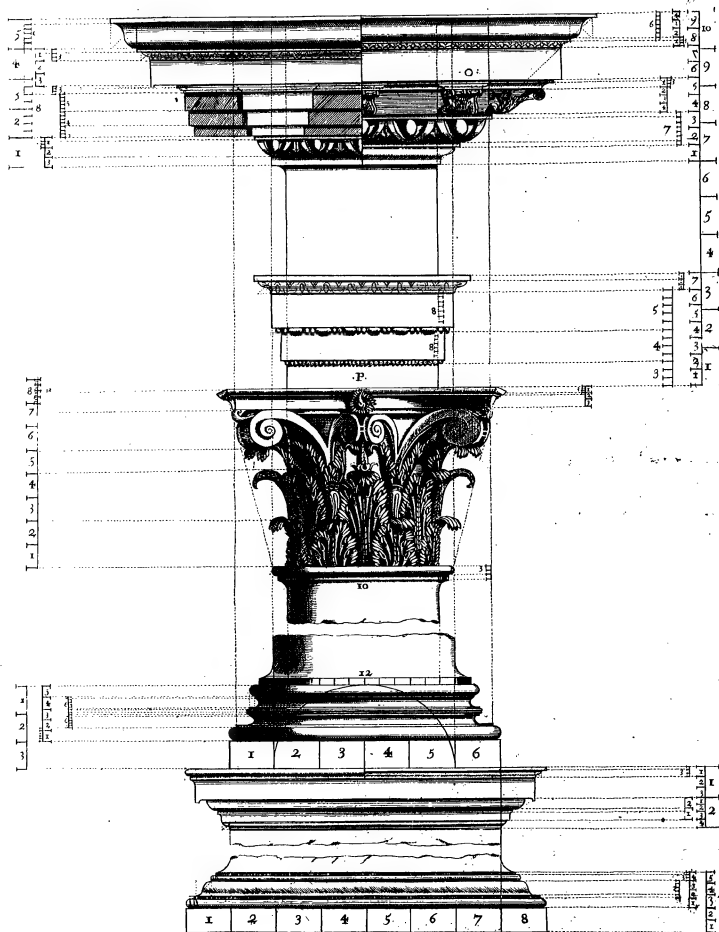
twelve parts, to each side one part: this is the diminishing of the Column, one half is the height of the Fillet, and must project one whole part: the Projecture of the other Members is shewed in the Base of the first *Corinthian* Column, which is in a great form on the left side of the same, noted O.

On the Column is set the Capital, noted G, which is as high as the Diameter of the Column below: The height of the said Capital, is divided as may be seen in the great Capital on the left side, noted P, over the Rose, in the midst of the Abacus. The Volutes and Leaves are made, according to the Declaration of the figure of the said Capital, and are more fully declared in the figure of the great Capital, noted R, over the Rose of its Abacus, being on the right side of the great Base enriched, declared at the end of the Chapter of the first *Corinthian* Column without a Pedestal. Under the Capital is the Atragale, noted H, which hath in height one twelfth part of the largeness of the Column below, the which being divided into three, you shall allow one part for the Fillet, and two parts for the Atragale; the Projecture is agreeable to the height: the diminishing of the Column, as that of the first *Ionick* Column, in the third Chapter of the Book. This Pillar may be fluted as the *Ionick*, or as the first *Corinthian*, as it is noted in the Ichonography of the said great Capital of the first *Ionick* Column, noted upon its Abacus N: the said Capital being on the right side of the great *Ionick* Base enriched in the third Chapter of the Book. Upon the Capital is set the Architrave, Frieze and Cornish: its height is the fourth part of the height of the Column, and is made in this manner: Divide the fourth part into ten parts, allow the Architrave three parts, the Frieze three parts, the Cornish four parts. One seventh part of the Architrave, noted I, maketh the Simanum: the rest divide into twelve parts, whereof the lower Fascia shall have three, the lesser four, and the upper five: this being done, divide the upper Fascia into eight parts, one for the Bead: likewise one part for the Bead is to be allowed to the lesser Fascia, and its projecture and placing, is as the figure sheweth it: The three parts of the ten parts above said, make the Frieze, noted K, as it is above said. The Cornish upon the side, divide into nine parts, one for the Simanum above the Frieze, two for the Boulain, two for the Modillions, and two for the O. G. After this divide the Boulain into seven parts, and allow for the Fillers on both sides two parts: the fourth part of the Modillions maketh the little Sima above the Modillions: which divide into three parts, one for the Fillet, and the rest for the Sima: and one fourth part of the upper Sima shall be for the O. G. The rest divide into six parts, whereof one part is the Fillet: the projecture of all the Cornish ought to be in a square.

The Modillions, noted M, shall have equal breadth and height, and equal distance: their projecture, as is to be seen in this figure, and more plainly in the great Cornish on the left side of the said Columns: the which Cornish you shall find, noted O in the Corona, and more plainly in the great Cornish following enriched, noted P upon one of its Modillions. The Ornaments of the Friezes of the said Cornishes are on the side designed in small. The height of the Cornish on the left side, noted L, divide into five parts, one shall be for the Boulain with its Fillet, two to the Modillions, one to the Corona, and one to the O. G. One third of the Boulain is the Fillet. Divide the Modillions into eight parts, the upper shall be joynted to the Corona, another shall be the Sima next the Modillions: the Fascia must be divided as those of the Architrave: the Modillions must be square in breadth, length, height, and thickness: and there must be so much distance, that a Quadrant of the Corona may enter in there: One third of the Corona maketh the Sima. The O. G. must be divided in six parts, the upper maketh its Fillet: the projecture of the Cornish must be equal to the height. Being done as aforesaid, you will have the true Symmetry and proportion of all the parts of the second *Corinthian* Column, as the Antients have used, and as may be seen at present in the City of Rome in the *Pantheon*, otherwise called the *Rotunda*.

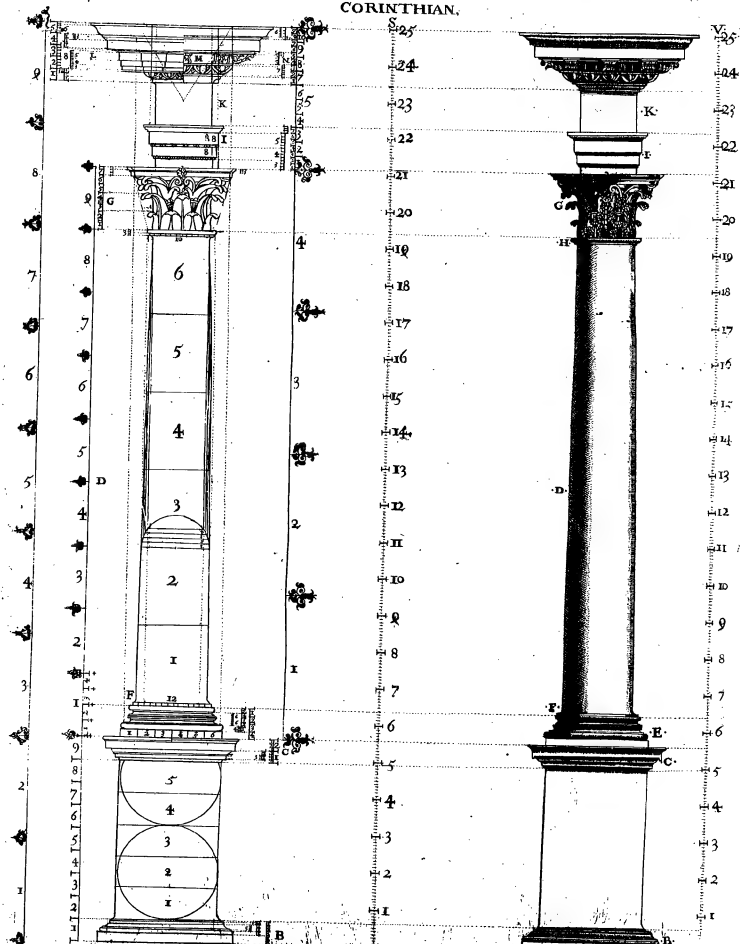


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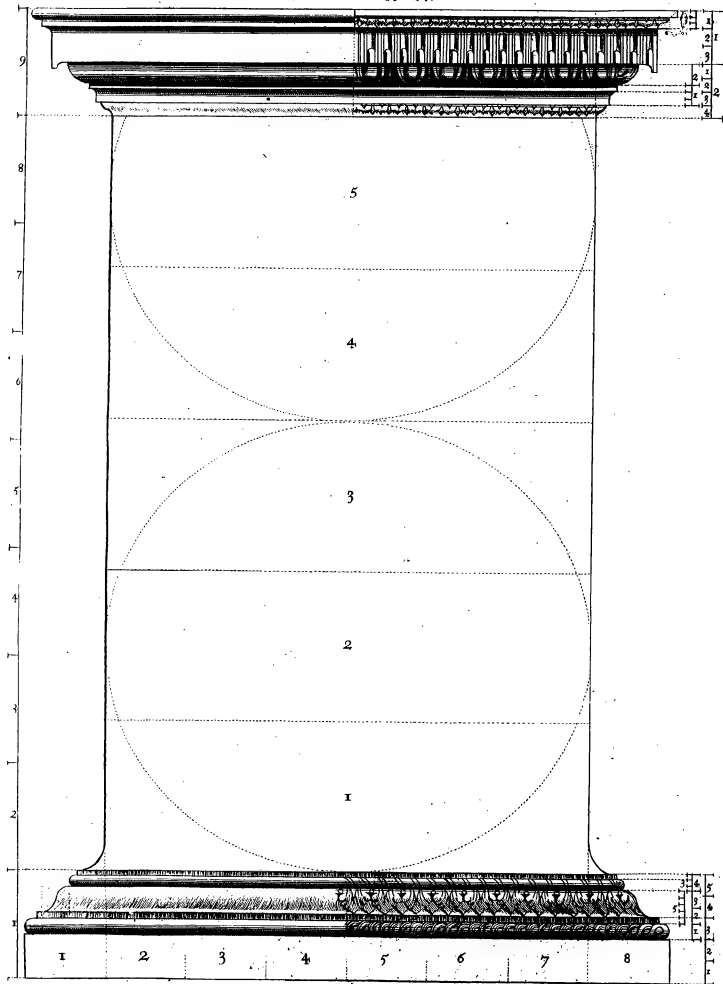
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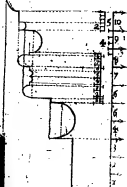
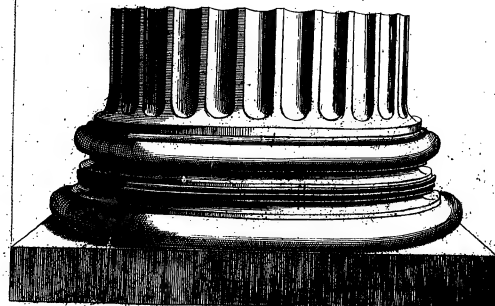
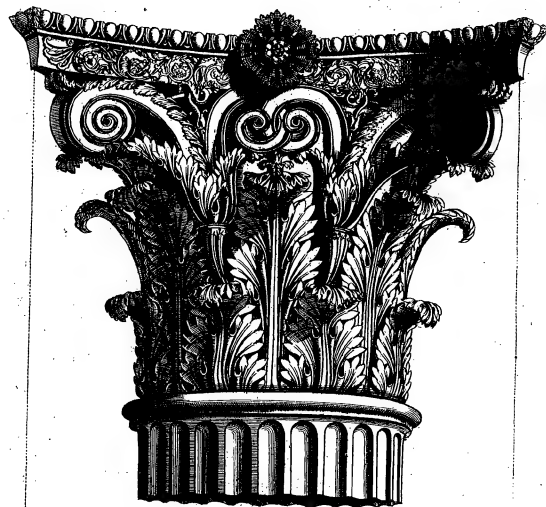


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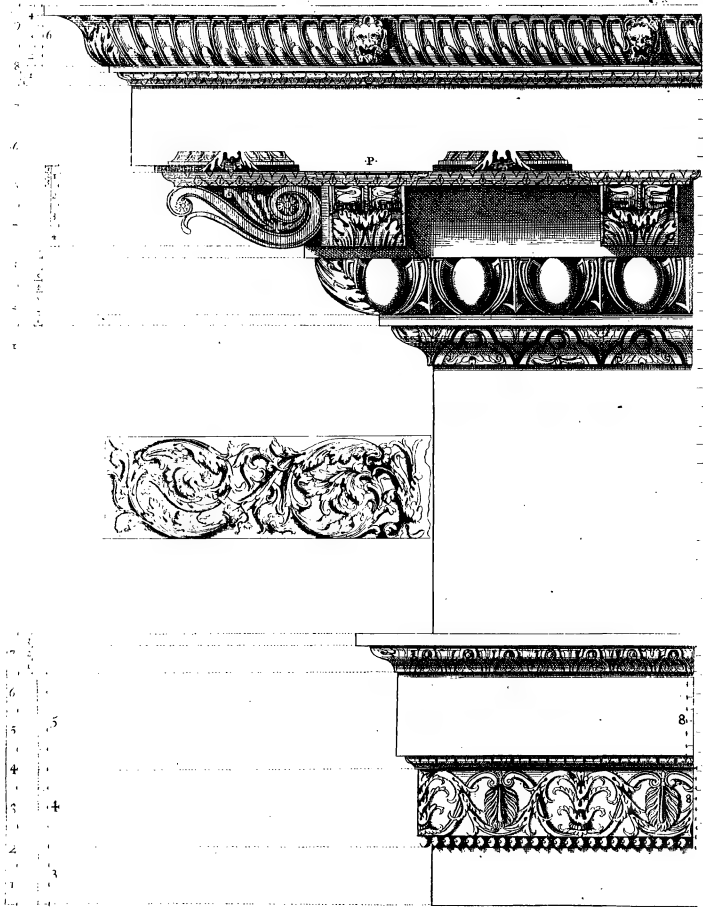
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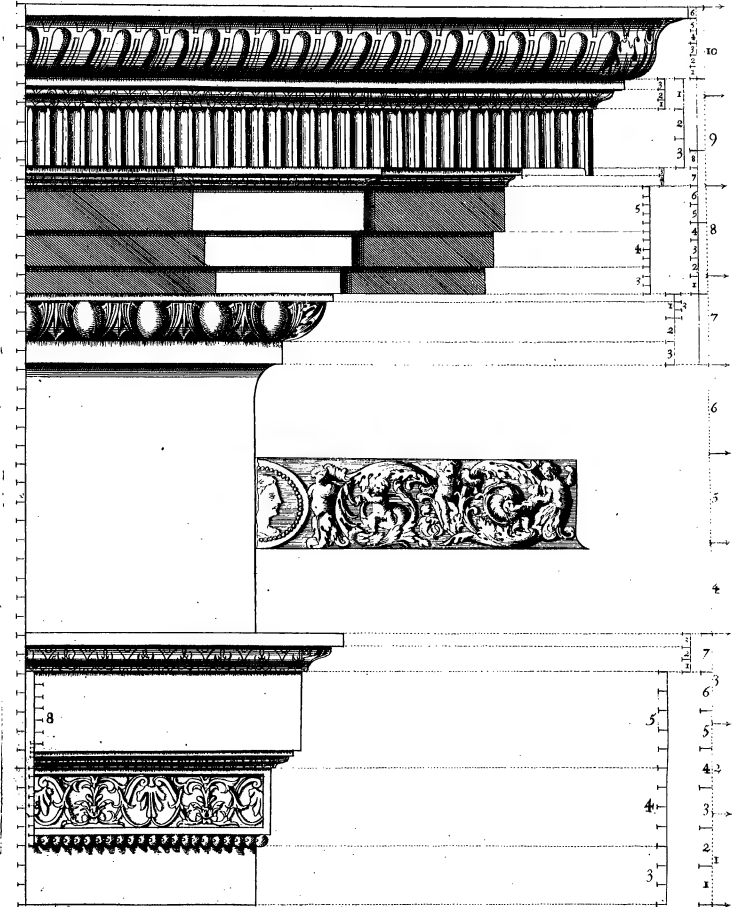


CORINTHIAN.



X

CORINTHIAN.



XI

A New Treatise of the COMPOSITE ORDER.

CHAP. VII.



His fifth Column is called the *Composite*, because it is compounded and gathered together one of the three precedent Orders. The whole height of this Column, noted A, must be divided into thirteen parts, whereof you shall take three for the height of the Pedestal, which you must divide into ten parts, one for the Basis, and one for the Cornish; the half of the parts remaining shall be the largeness of the Pedestal. The Basis, noted B, on the left side, is divided into seven parts; two of them for the Plinth, one for the Thorus; two for the Sima, one for the Scotia, and one for the Atragale. One third of the Atragale maketh the Filler above the Scotia; the Filler above hath the half largeness of the Basis. The two parts of the Sima shall be divided into six parts; so as the Filler on

both sides, shall each have one part: but the whole projecture of the said Basis, is one fifth part of the largeness of the Pedestal. The projecture of the Members, is as the figure sheweth: and as may be more plainly seen in the Basis of the larger Pedestal on the left side of this Column, noted M.

The Cornish of the Pedestal, noted D, must be divided into five parts: one for the Atragale with the Filler, two for the Frieze, two for the Corona; one third of the Corona maketh the Sima; the two parts remaining make the Fascia: one fourth part of the Frieze is the Filler under the Corona. The Projecture of the Cornish is equal to the Projecture of the Basis.

The Cornish of the Pedestal, noted C, must be divided into seven parts, one of them is for the Atragale and Filler, two to the Frieze, one to the small Boulton, two for the Corona: one part may make the Simatum, and two parts the Fascia. Each part or Member must project in a square. Upon the Pedestal is set the Column, which hath such thickness as it is laid in the *Corinthian* Column, that is to say in this manner: Divide the largeness of the Pedestal into six parts; four of them shall be the thickness of the Column, and the two remaining shall make the Projecture of the Basis, which is set upon the Pedestal.

The Column, together with its Base and Capital, noted E, is ten times as high as the Diameter of the lowest part of the body of the said Column. The Base of the Column, noted F, hath in height the half thickness of the lower part of the said body of the Column, and hath the same parts and proportions as the *Corinthian*, except that where there is two small Atragales, in this there is one small Thorus; or, as it is more plainly shewed in the Base, which is in a bigger form on the left side, noted N.

The Filler, which is set upon the Base, where you see the twelve parts, is made in this manner: Divide the Diameter of the Column into twelve parts, two of them make the diminishing of the Column on each side: one half part is the breadth of the Filler, and one whole part is the Projecture. The Capital, noted G, is the Column, the Atragale, the Diminishing, is made, so as it is laid in the *Corinthian*, and as it appeareth also in one of its said Columns. The Column may be fluted according to the *Ionick*, and some also according to the *Corinthian*.

Above the Capital is the Architrave, noted H: which divide into six parts, whereof one is for the Simatum with its Boulton: which divide into four; one for the Filler, two for the Sima, one for the small Boulton; the remainder divide into twelve parts, five for the upper Fascia, four for the second Fascia, the other three for the lower Fascia: the Fascias being divided into eight parts, one is allowed for each bead. Over the Architrave is the Frieze, with the Cartoozes, noted I, and is as high as the Column above is thick: divide the Frieze into six parts, and one part shall be the Simatum; the Cartoozes are as large as high, and are hollowed after the manner as they appear in the figure: the space between them is to be square. Upon the Frieze is set the Cornish of a like height on the left side, noted L; the half of the Cornish is the O.G. the other half is the Corona, with the Simatum above the Cartoozes: one 4th part of the Corona makes the Simatum; one 7th part of the O.G. shall be its Filler. All the parts of the Cornish must each of them project in a square. The upper part of the Cornish on the right side, noted K, must be divided into six parts: the interior or lowest part of these parts maketh the Boulton under the Sima, the three parts make the Sima, and two parts make the Filler over the Sima; it projects in thickness. The Fascia hath as much Projecture as the Simatum which is above the Cartoozes: The upper Simatum hath its Projecture in a square. This is in brief the Symmetry and true measure and proportion of the said Column, which finisheth and accomplisheth its height in thirteen parts, as appeareth by the Columns in *Rome* in the *amphitheater*, which at present is called the *Colosse*. The manner how to follow and observe the Cornish is shewed very plainly in the Cornishes, in a great proportion on the left side of the said Columns, which is for the more plain understanding, noted P, that on the left side, and that on the right with Q, to the which Cornishes are added a Frouster, as appears in the Chapter of the *Ionick* Order, with the Rule for its construction, and in that following a Cornish of the Rule and Measure of *Vignola* with its Proportions, to the end that the curious may chuse that which pleaseth them best. The Frouster is used in the same manner with the Frouster heretofore described in the 4th Chapter of the *Ionick* Order, with its Pedestal; but instead of marking the

A New Treatise of the Composite Order.

Arches, as in the Frontlet, you must draw straight lines from C unto A, as many as there is in the Cornish of the Order of which you make it; and then you shall make all the lines to come down upon the line B, as in the Frontlet.

The Antiquity of the Composite Column.

OF the three last kind of Columns, that is, of the *Doric*, *Ionick*, & *Corinthian*, proceedeth an Invention of the Column called the *Composite*, and it is more slender then the *Corinthian*, for it is composed of the three fore said kind of Columns joyntly put together in a good proportion of ten Diameters of height, as it appeareth by the Pourtraicts of them hereafter set forth.

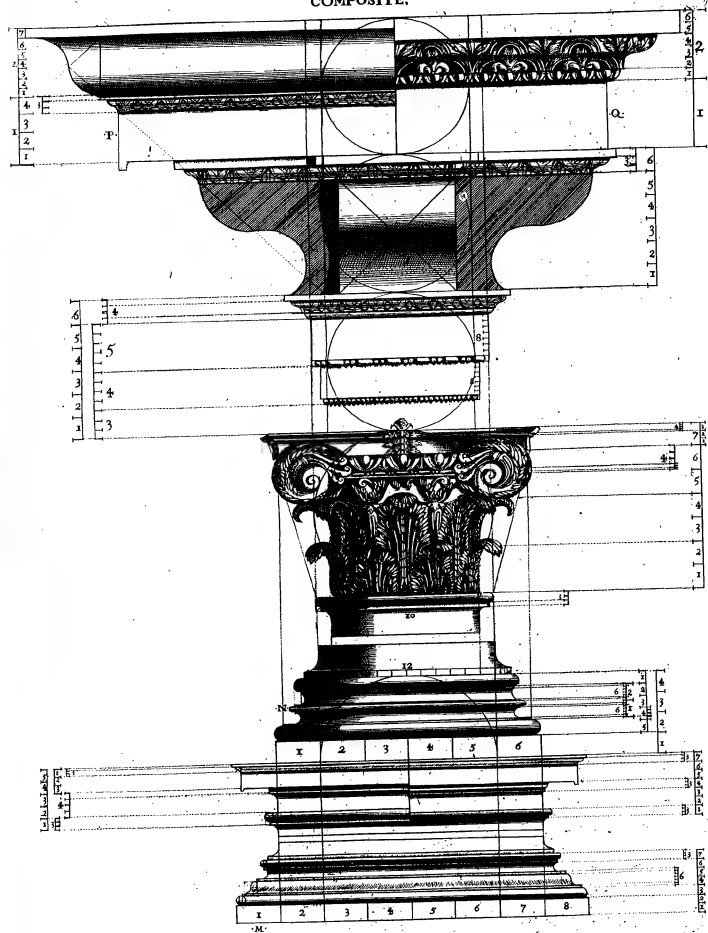
For the benefit of Workmen, as is aforesaid, that have only the practice of the Rule and Compasses, they may observe the two Perpendicular Lines on each side the Column which is finished, the one noted K, S, the other I, V, each of them being divided into 30 equal parts, supposing one of those parts to be a foot, and each foot to be 12 inches, as is aforesaid in the latter part of the *Tuscan* Chapter: the several divisions which each Order doth allow, must be observed; as the lines on each side the *Tuscan* Column are divided in 10 parts, the *Doric* into 15, the *Ionick* with its Pedestal into 20, the *Corinthian* with the Pedestal 25, and this present *Composite* Order into 30, as aforesaid; so observing the Rules that the Author hath set down at the latter part of the *Tuscan* Order, he may use the same in all the rest.

An Advertisement for the Enter Columns, Arches or Portals, and of the diverse Measures of Columns of Scamozzi, Palladio, and Vignola, which are at the end of this Book.

WE must now speak of Spaces which *Scamozzi*, *Palladio*, and *Vignola* have observed between the Columns, and for the Frontals, Gates, and Arches, for the which they have resolved upon a measure necessary for their perfection: and that I may not be tedious, I will discourse but of one sort, therefore I mean that of *Palladio*, for that I have applied my design thereunto for its variety; beginning then with the *Tuscan* Order, where he nameth his measure a Module, instead of which our *French* Architects have given it the name of a Foot by the Standard: Nevertheless the one cometh home to the other: for that said foot be divided into 12 inches or parts, and one part into 12 points; it is for the better to find out the smallest divisions of the least Fillets; and the Module of *Palladio* is divided into sixty minutes, which meaneth so many parts, as likewise *Vignola* nameth parts of the Module; and all to the same end, to find the better the said divisions. *Scamozzi* nameth it also a Module divided into sixty minutes: whereby it must be noted, that he which would allow the proportion to a Column, ought to use that measure which the Order which he would follow hath used to compass it. 1. *Palladio* hath allowed to the Enter Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, two Modules and a half of distance between the two Columns, to measure the space from the body of one Column, to the body of the other Column below, as you shall see marked in the design that I have made thereof at the end of the Book, where all the Arches, or Portals, or Enter-columns of each Order are set down, to serve for a demonstration only to the Reader: the Arch or Portal of the same Order must have six Modules, and 25 minutes of opening or largeness, to take the space or largeness of the middle of the body of one Column of the said Arch, to the middle of the body of the other Column on the opposite side, as it is marked in the said design, with a little Angle pointed in the middle of the bottom of the Column of the said Arches, observing the same in every Order; and the height of the said Arch or Portal, shall have 7 Modules, & 40 minutes from its Plane, unto its Center or Mould, even as it is marked in the said design by little ends of lines pointed. 2. It must be marked in the *Doric* Order, because *Palladio* hath divided his Module into two in this Order only, and the Module into 30 minutes, whereas in others he hath made 40 thereof, the Enter-column of the said Order shall have 7 Modules and a half to measure, as hath been said in the *Tuscan* Order; and the Arch or Portal shall have 15 Modules of opening or largeness, and its height shall have 20 Modules and a half from its Plane, unto its Center or Mould, as it is said of the *Tuscan* Order. 3. Of the *Ionick* Order, its Enter-column shall have two Modules, and one fourth of distance; and the Arch or Portal shall have 7 Modules and 17 minutes of opening or largeness; and its height shall have 11 Modules from its Plane unto its Mould to measure, as it is said here above. 4. Of the *Corinthian* Order, its Enter-column shall have two Modules of distance, and the Arch or Portal shall have 6 Modules and a half of largeness, and its height shall have 11 Modules 10 minutes from its Plane unto its Mould, measuring as here above. 5. Of the *Composite* Order, its Enter-column shall have one Module and a half of distance, and the Arch or Portal shall have 7 Modules and 15 minutes of opening or largeness; its height shall have 11 Modules and 10 minutes from its Mould, measuring as here above; and *Vignola* alloweth to all the Order, to the Arches or Portals two lines, their opening or largeness for their height, to measure the said largeness of the corner of the Base of one Pedestal to the other, excepting the *Corinthian* Order Pedestal, to which he alloweth in height one Module more. It must be considered that the Columns of the Arches or Portals must have projuncture from the Pilasters against which they are placed, one third part of a Module more then their half, because that the Projuncture of the Impost goeth forth just the half of the Column: and this shall be a general rule to be observed in all the five Orders.

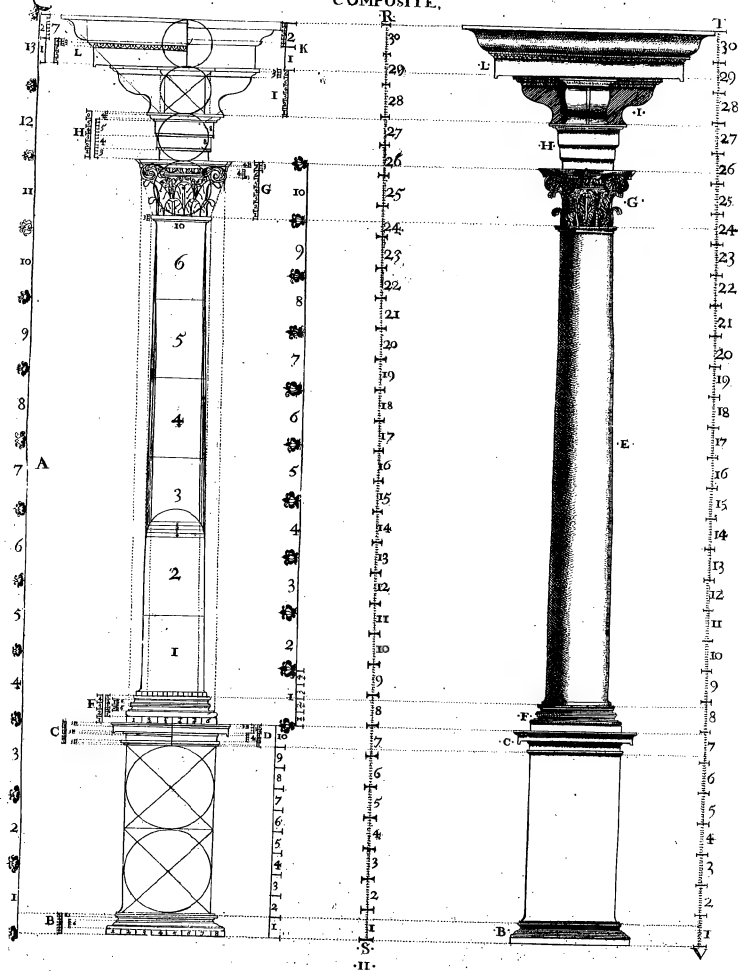
I shall not discourse here of the diverse Proportions which the Architects here above named have given to the Orders of Columns, and thereof the Square and Twofold Columns that are represented in several Prints at the end of the Book, because that upon them the said Proportions are described in brief; the which I believe might be sufficiently intelligible for those which shall allow themselves the leisure to read the seven Chapters contained in this Book with attention, which shall furnish them with the opening and knowledge of the proper names and words particularly used in Architecture, without the knowledge of which it is very hard to understand it well. There are Rules also for diminishing of Columns; Likewise how to make the wreathed Column of *Vignola*, translated out of *Italian* into *French*, and out of *French* into *English*: Likewise you may be satisfied that you have in this Book the Measures and Proportions of *Stravins* exactly; and you may see at the end of the Book, those of the most famous Modern *Italian* Architects, where is set forth to me that there is all that one can desire that would learn Architecture; the others being but weak imitations of this, will never have much authority.

COMPOSITE.



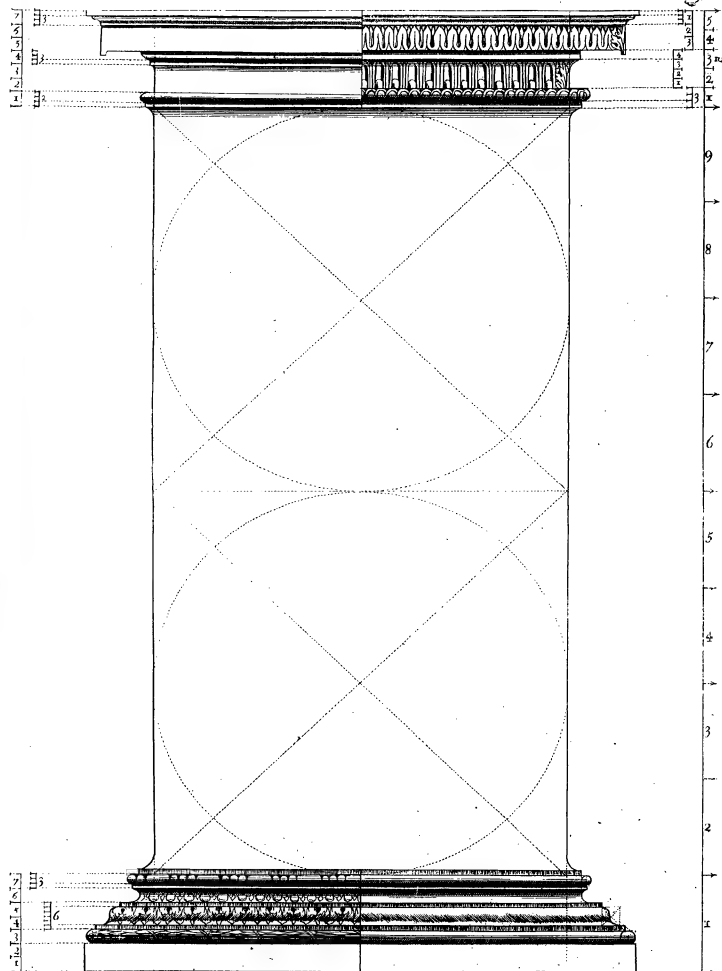
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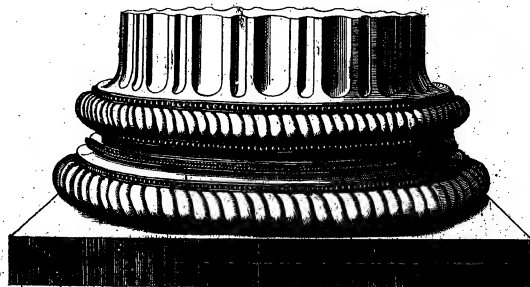
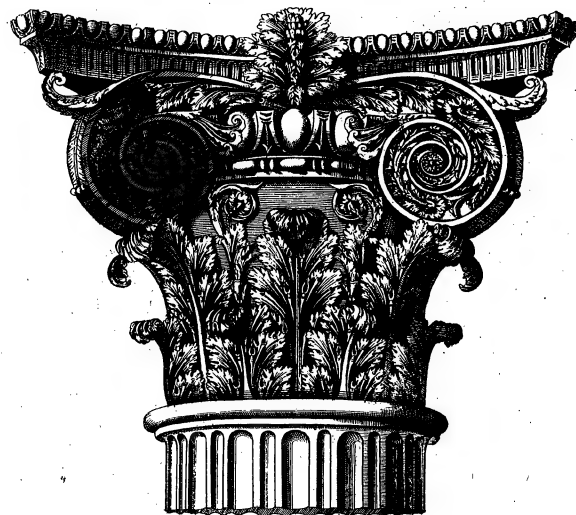
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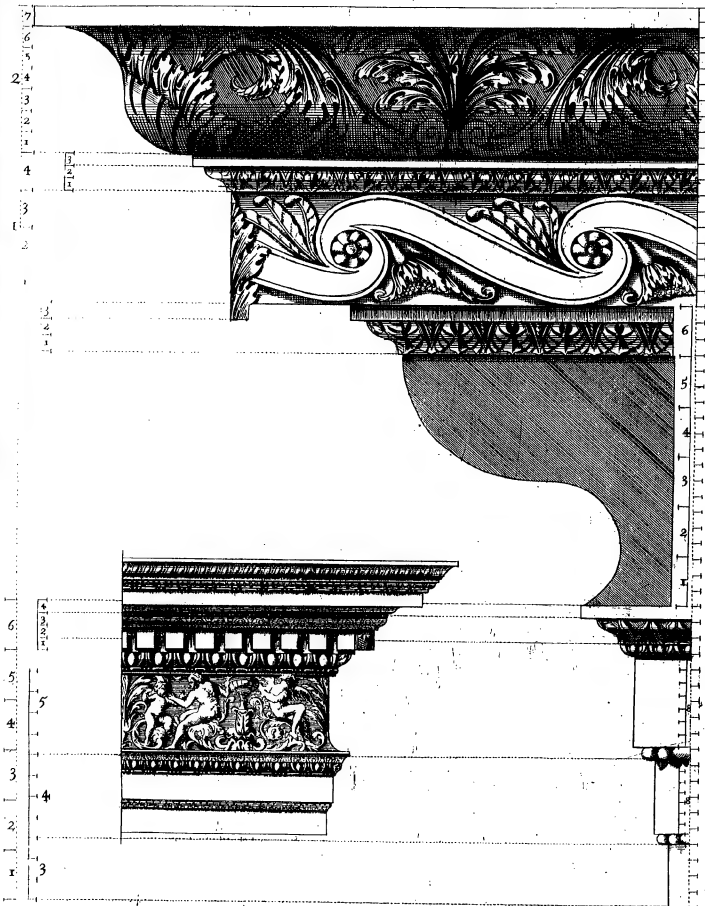
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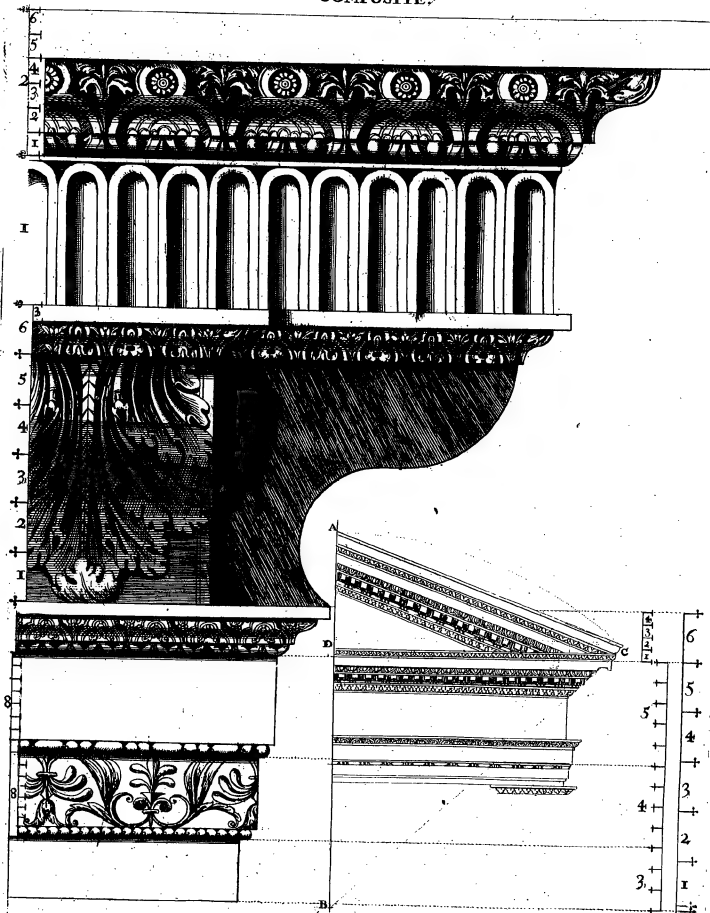


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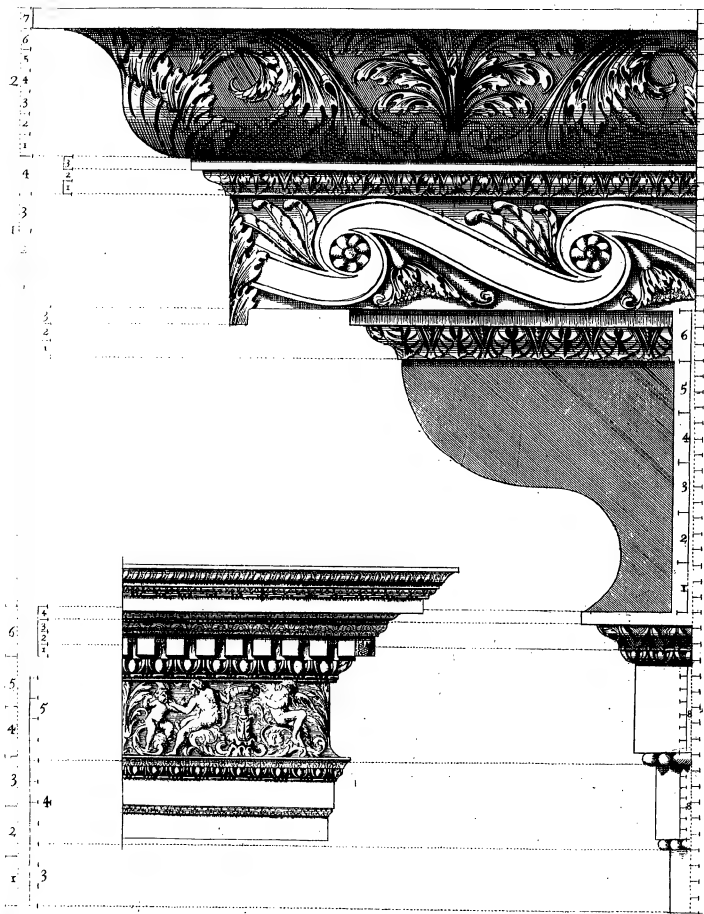
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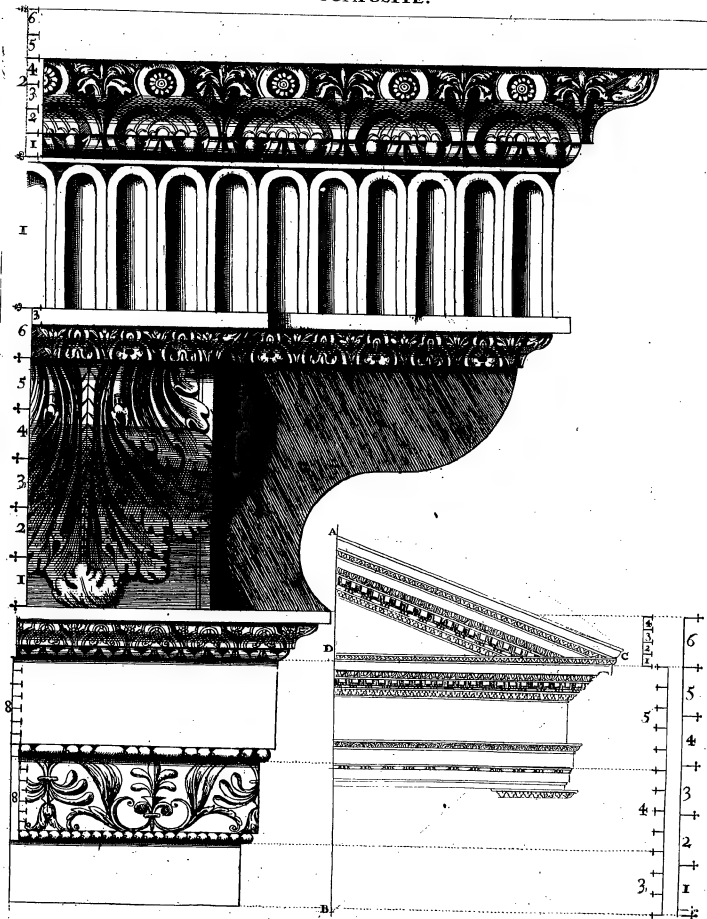
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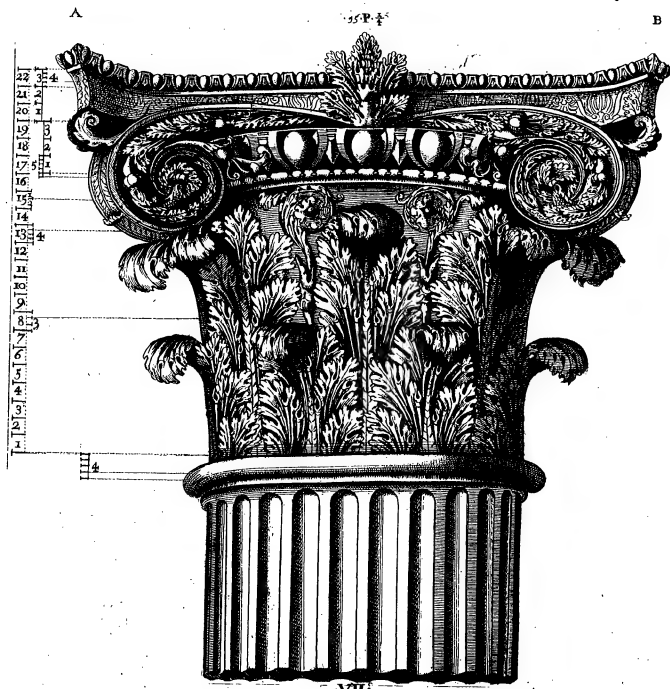
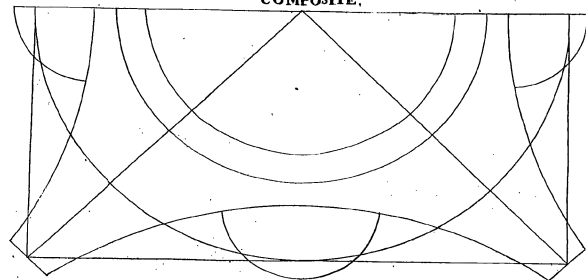
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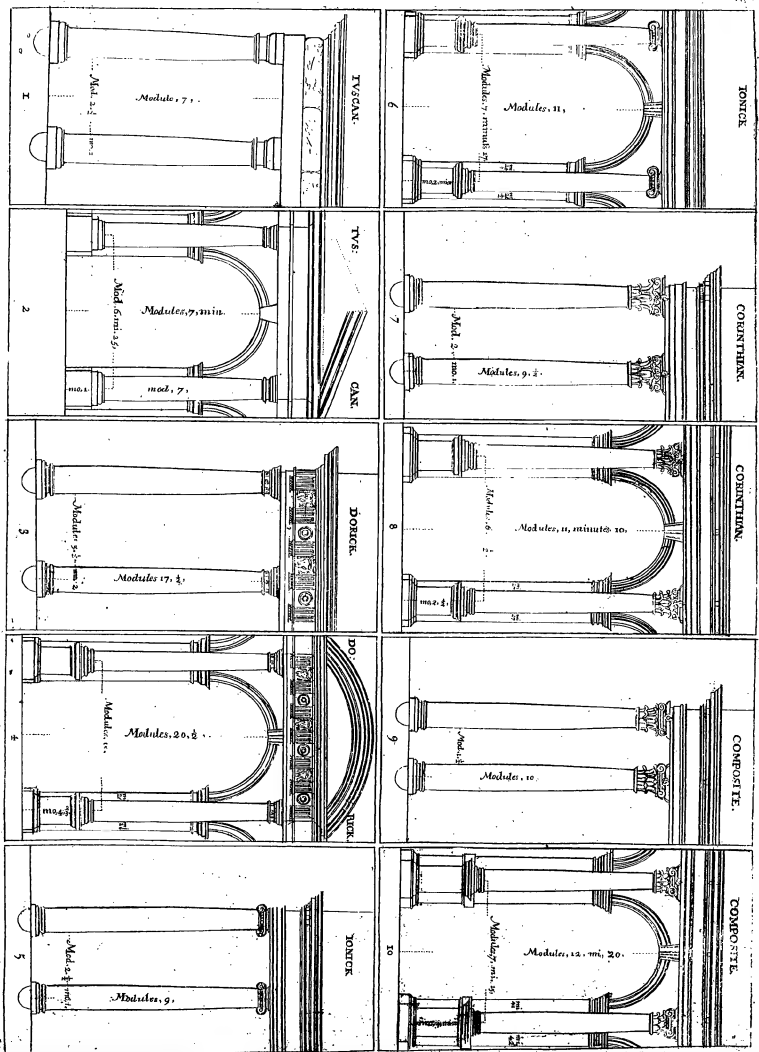


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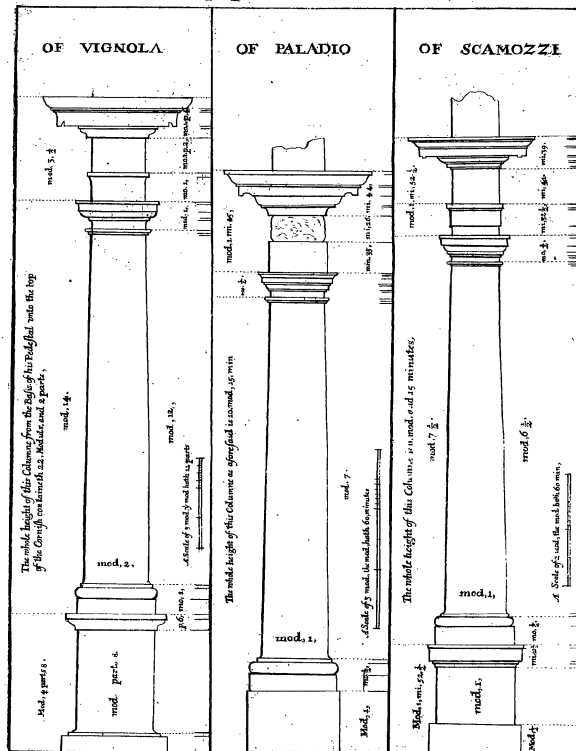


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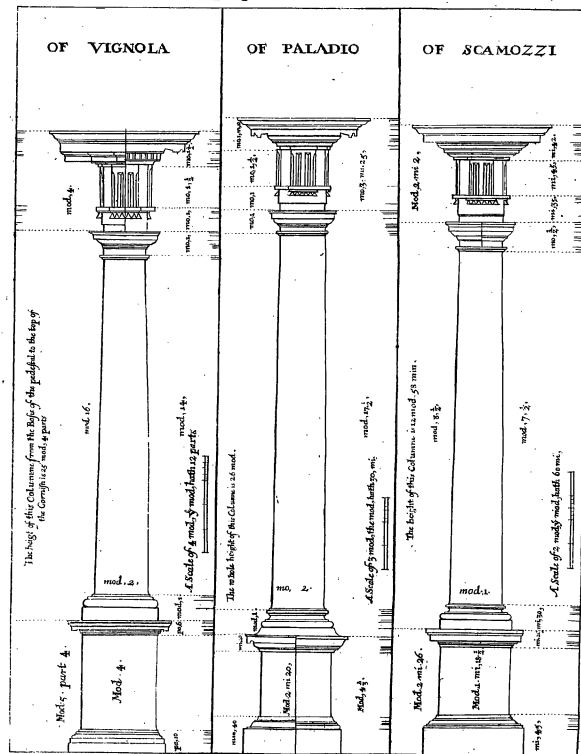




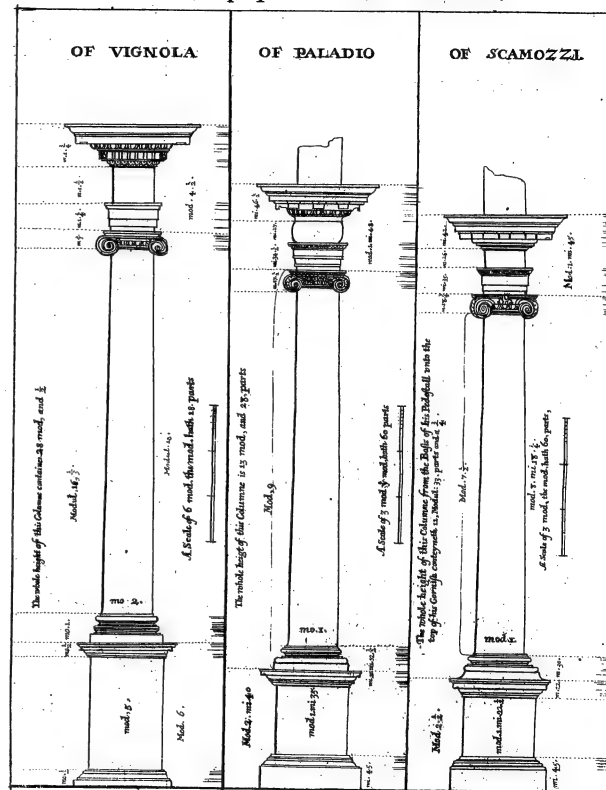
Different proportions of the Tuscan order



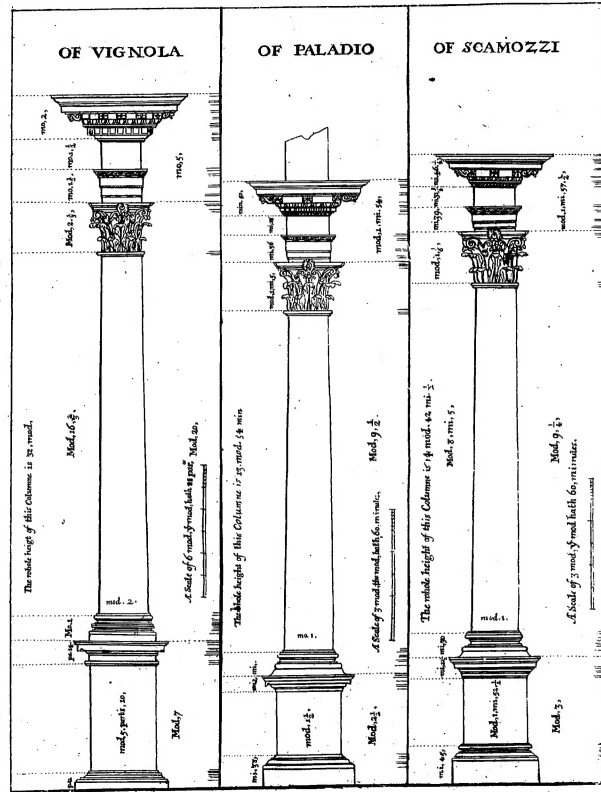
Different proportions of the Dorick order,



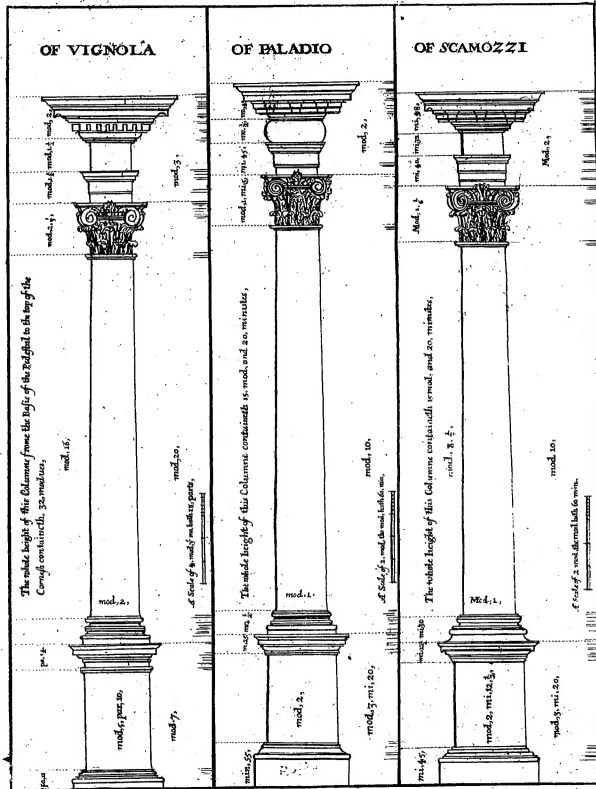
Different proportions of the Ionick order,



Different proportions of the Corinthian order,

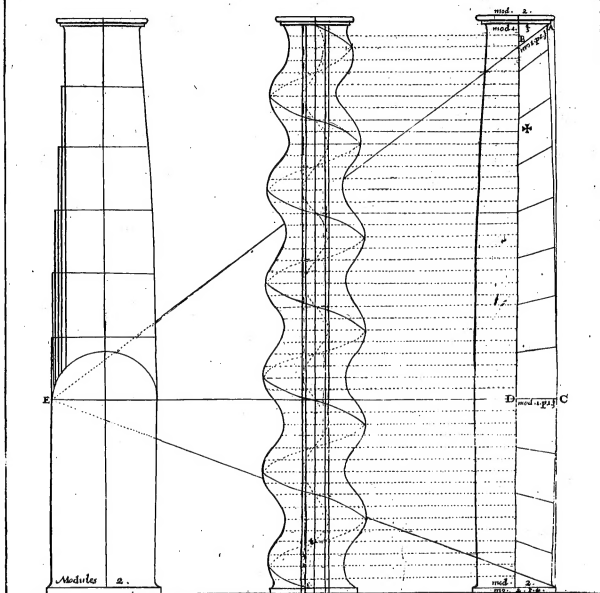


Different proportions of the Composite Order,



Rules for denimithing of Columnes, & for the wreathed Columne of Vignola.

The denimithing of this Columne of Vignola, is like that of Maulester: the denimithing of this Columne is, is of Vignola. He faith that having Ordained the measure of the Column, you must draw a Line infinite beginning at G and continuing by D, from every the measure C.D. to the point A, until that it divide the perpendicular at the point B, and let A.B. be continued vnto E, from thence one may draw as many lines as they will which must come from the perpendicular and goe to the Circumference of the Column, over Which carrying back the measure C.D. they shall finde as well above as below, the swelling of the Column, this may be ap-
plied to the Ionick, Corinthian and Composite.



To make the wreathed Column like vnto those which are in S^t Peters Church at Rome: you must make a Circle which shall be the plane of the little Circle in the middle thereof for it must extend it selfe, which you must divide into 8 parts, from the middle thereof by a perpendicular line, must be drawn a parallel then divide the whole Column into 48 equal parts which shall helpe to make y^e spirall line, or rising from the middle and stretch for y^e Center in the Column upon which shall be borne the

thickness of the Column, lyne by lyne as may be plainly seen, But observe that the 4 figures 2, 3, 4, marked vpon the plane ought not to serve for the first halfe ascent because the beginning proceedeth from y^e Center and from thence y^e upwards ought to follow the height of the little Circle vnto the last halfe ascent above for it must also follow that below, where are the 4 figures afore said.

